







ABSTRACT OF A JOURNAL

OF

E. BACON,

ASSISTANT AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TO

AFRICA:

WITH AN APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

EXTRACTS FROM PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN ENGLAND,

FOR THE YEARS

1819—20.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED

AN ABSTRACT OF THE JOURNAL,

OF THE

REV. J. B. CATES,

ONE OF THE MISSIONARIES FROM SIERRA LEONE TO GRAND BASSE;

In an overland journey, performed in company with several natives, in the months of February, March, and April, 1819. The whole showing the successful exertions of the British and American Governments, in repressing

THE SLAVE TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA

Published by S. Potter, & Co. No. 87, Chesnut Street.

D. SMITH, PRINTER, CORNER OF DECATUR AND MARKET STREETS.

1831.

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EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1831

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the twenty-second day of November, in the forty-sixth year of the independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1831, **E. BROWN**, Clerk of the said District, hath deposited in this Office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as author in the words following, to wit:

"Abstract of a Journal of E. Brown, Assistant Agent of the British Society for Africa: with an Appendix, containing Abstracts of the Proceedings of the Church Missionary Society in 1830, for the year 1831. To which is prefixed, an Abstract of the Journal of the Rev. J. A. Church, one of the Missionaries from Sierra Leone to Liberia, during his Journey, performed in company with several others, in the months of February, March, and April, 1817. The whole, serving to illustrate the exertions of the British and American Societies in suppressing the Slave Trade."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the Times therein mentioned."—And also to the act, entitled "An Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, 'An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the Times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the engraving and etching historical and other prints.'"

E. BROWN, Clerk.

Clerk of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

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D. DICKINSON, PRINTER, CORNER OF DECATUR AND MARKET STREETS

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PREFACE.

THE Public have been already informed of the strenuous exertions of the United States Government, in enacting numerous laws for the purpose of suppressing the Slave Trade; and of the successful vigilance of our naval officers, in detecting those desperadoes, the slave-traders, and bringing them to justice.

The Public have also been informed of the benevolent operations of the American Colonization Society, in endeavouring to form a settlement on the western coast of Africa, composed of those free people of colour who choose to emigrate thither. It is moreover known that this settlement, if established, may prove an asylum for those Africans, who shall be re-captured by the United States cruizers, and sent to the coast.

There is reason to hope that these acts of mercy will contribute to meliorate the sufferings of a large portion of the human race, by the final abolition of the Slave Trade, that scourge of Africa and disgrace of the civilized world; by introducing the arts of civilization and the blessings of the Christian religion, among a race of beings who have hitherto lived in heathen darkness, destitute of the light of the Gospel, or knowledge of a Saviour, by teaching the children of Ethiopia to stretch forth her hands unto GOD.

Having been employed as an assistant agent of the United States, along with J. B. Winn, Esquire, principal agent in transporting to the coast of Africa a number of re-captured Africans and free people of colour; the author has had an opportunity of witnessing the degraded state of that section of the earth, and feels it a duty he owes to the souls of his fellow creatures to lay before the Christian world a plain statement of facts in relation to the subject, which he doubts not will be interesting to all, and confidently trusts useful to many.

It may be proper to mention, that Mr. Winn, and the author, were accompanied in the expedition by the Rev. J. R. Andrus, principal, and Mr. C. Willberger, assistant agents of the Colonization Society, together with Mrs. Winn and Mrs. Bacon, in the brig Nautilus, Captain Blair.

N. B. The Author's return, was caused by ill health, from which he has recovered, and is desirous to return to that injured country and spend the remainder of his days for the benefit of its inhabitants.

ABSTRACT, &c.

WE left Norfolk on the 21st of January, 1821, and on the 23d, sailed from Hampton Roads. For about thirty days we encountered head winds and strong gales, and made slow progress. During this time I was very sea-sick, as were also Mrs. Bacon, and the Rev. Mr. Andrus. The other agents were less afflicted; some of the colonists suffered from the same malady. Our Captain was remarkably kind and attentive to those who were sick, and particularly to Mrs. Bacon and myself, when we were unable to wait upon ourselves, for which kindness I shall always feel myself under very many obligations to him; and I think I speak the sentiments of my colleagues. Nothing uncommon occurred during our voyage, except that we experienced a very severe gale of wind, accompanied with a snow storm, which our Captain told us was more violent than any he had known during the preceding twenty years. It was indeed a time to try our faith.

Well did it become us with the Psalmist to exclaim:

O that men would praise the Lord for his goodness; and declare the wonders that he doeth for the children of men!

That they would offer unto him the sacrifice of thanksgiving; and tell out his works with gladness!

They that go down to the sea in ships; and occupy their business in great waters;

These men see the works of the Lord, and his wonders in the deep.

For at His word, the stormy wind ariseth, which lifteth up the waves thereof.

They are carried up to the heaven, and down again to the deep ; their soul melteth away because of trouble.

They reel to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man ; and are at their wits end.

So when they cry unto the Lord in their trouble, he delivereth them out of their distress.

He maketh the storm to cease, so that the waves thereof are still.

Then are they glad, because they are at rest ; and so he bringeth them unto the haven where they would be.

O that men would therefore praise the Lord for his goodness ; and declare the wonders that he doeth for the children of men !

That they would exalt him also in the congregation of the people ; and praise him in the seat of the elders !

Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost ;

As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end. Amen.

We established morning and evening prayers in the cabin, as well as in the steerage ; where, at the commencement of the voyage the coloured people were ; in these we enjoyed the consolations of the religion we profess.

We had all recovered from sea-sickness, and having arrived within the Tropics, where the weather was fine and the wind favourable, our passage was more agreeable. Nothing uncommon occurred during the remainder of our voyage. But a continuation of the mercies of our heavenly Father were daily bestowed upon us. On the morning of the 8th of March, we had a distant view of the mountains of Sierra Leone, which was really animating to us after crossing the Atlantic. We felt ourselves approaching towards that much injured coun-

try, where we expected to labour, and to suffer many and great afflictions: We were cheered with the hope, that through the assistance of Divine grace, we should be in a greater or less degree, useful among the degraded children of Africa. The wind was fair but rather light, as is not uncommon in the dry season. We soon hove in sight of Cape Sierra Leone, when we discovered for the first time, several native canoes approaching toward us. These excited our curiosity. They were manned by the native Kroomen, in a state of nudity or nearly so: when I speak of naked people, it may be always understood that they wear a cloth about their loins, and that the men generally wear hats. These hats are manufactured out of a kind of grass. The Chiefs and head men often wear common English hats.

We soon discovered a fine English barge approaching us, rowed by natives. In this were the harbour master, George Macaulay and S. Easton, Esquires, (of the house of the honourable K. Macaulay) who very politely gave us much interesting information, relative to our American blacks at Sherbro. As we approached near the harbour they gave the American agents a friendly invitation to go on shore in the barge, and take lodgings at their house. As the principal Agent concluded to remain on board, Mrs. Bacon and myself thought proper not to slight their politeness, our accommodations in the brig being somewhat circumscribed, and the transition from Norfolk, where the cold was excessive, to Sierra Leone, where the degrees of heat were at noon day from 85 to 87 1-2 in the shade, making a visit to land desirable. Moreover the services of all the agents were not required to attend to the wants of the people. We accordingly went on shore, where we were very politely and hospitably entertained for several days.

The Agents of the United States together with those of the Society soon had an interview with the Rev. Daniel Coker, by whom we learnt the condi-

tion of the American settlers at Sherbro. He informed us that the mortality, although severely felt in the loss of our valuable agents; and Mr. Townsend, commandant of the United States schooner *Augusta*, together with six of his men, and a boy, was not so great as at first reported. The whole number of blacks, who died did not exceed twenty-three, out of the eighty-eight, sent out in the ship *Elizabeth*. Several of these deaths were not caused by the prevailing fever. The actual number of blacks who died with fever did not exceed eighteen or nineteen, all of whom died at Kizzell's place. Although very many of the settlers were extremely ill when they left Kizzell's place, and removed to Yonie, a more healthy part of Sherbro Island, and the time of their removal was the month of August, in the midst of the rainy season, still no deaths by fever occurred at Yonie; but on the contrary a general recovery took place; notwithstanding, there was no medical aid, the sickness at Kizzell's place was evidently in a great degree, owing to local causes; the water alone is said to be sufficiently bad to create malignant disorders, though, Kizzell was base enough to assert that it contained peculiar qualities highly conducive to health. That, and other false assertions, induced the former agents to receive his offer of friendship; pretending as he did to unbounded influence among the native chiefs; an ardent desire to further the benevolent objects of our government and the society; to benefit America; to meliorate the conditions of the African race; and propagate the glorious Gospel of GOD in a heathen land.

After making other necessary inquiries of Mr. Coker, and of those gentlemen in Sierra Leone, with whom we were most conversant; also of some of the American blacks who went out with Paul Cuffee, and of Nathaniel Peck, who accompanied the first expedition; we were fully satisfied that Mr. Coker had managed the business of the expedition, after the de-

cease of the former agents in as judicious a manner as the circumstances of the case would admit.

We lost no time after our arrival, in communicating with the acting governor, his Honour John Grant, upon the subject of our mission.

The American agents received a polite invitation to breakfast with him at the Government House on Saturday morning, the 10th of March. We there met his Excellency, together with his Honourable Council, after partaking of a sumptuous breakfast of great variety, served up in elegant style.

The several benevolent objects of our government, and those of the society were fully explained; and an open and candid exposition of our instructions made after this friendly interview; his Excellency gave us a very polite invitation to dine at the Government house, on Tuesday the 13th of March; which we did accordingly, and partook of an elegant dinner, served up in much splendour. There were at table a number of the principle gentlemen, officers of the Colonial Government, Spanish Commissioners, English Missionaries, and several Ladies.

The very friendly disposition which the Colonial authorities manifested towards the objects of our Mission, may be seen by a reference to the Sierra Leone Gazette. (See Appendix.)

A meeting of all the agents, together with Mr. Coker took place, when it was unanimously agreed to relinquish the idea of making any further attempt to negotiate for lands in the *Sherbro country*; and that two of the agents should cause the U. S. Schooner *Augusta*, which was lying at anchor in the harbour at Sierra Leone, to undergo some slight repairs for the purpose of exploring the coast in search of a suitable site for an American settlement; moreover, it was resolved that no time should be lost, as we were taught by our instructions to regard the acquisition of lands for a settlement, as a matter of primary importance.

Having a discretion on this subject, it was determined after advising with the English missionaries and agents at Sierra Leone, that the Rev. Mr. Andrus and myself should be deputed to the service of exploring the coast, and entering into negotiations with the native Chiefs. At the same time it was arranged that Messrs. Winn and Wiltberger should disembark the people and goods from the Nautilus, after a suitable place for their temporary location should be determined upon; by, and with the consent of the Colonial authorities, who had politely proffered to provide such place, as soon as it could be selected. It was also agreed that Messrs. Winn and Wiltberger, should attend to the business at Sherbro—supply the wants of the people there, or remove them as should be found most expedient; so that as nearly as possible an equal partition of duties, was made.

A suitable place was found about two weeks after Mr. Andrus and myself had sailed on our hazardous excursion. We had been taught to expect the arrival of the Aligator, which was to accompany us. But it was not deemed advisable to wait, but to proceed immediately to execute that part of our instructions, which directed us to explore the coast; in this determination we were influenced by the following reasons:—

1. The assistance of all the agents was not necessary, to administer to the wants of the people; circumstanced as they must be during their continuance at Sierra Leone, and some of us unless employed in obtaining the lands, must have remained almost or quite unoccupied.

2. The period of the arrival of the Aligator on the coast was entirely uncertain. But little more than six weeks remained before the rains.

The business of exploring therefore must be commenced immediately, or not completed until the rainy season; and as the event showed, had we waited for

the arrival of the Alligator, it could not have been began before the commencement of the rains.

3. But our principal reason for embarking in the business immediately, was the certainty that the presence of an armed force would hinder rather than assist our negotiations with the natives. In this opinion we were confirmed by the unanimous judgment of all our English friends, consulted on the subject. It will be seen by a reference to dates, that we had concluded our contract for the lands, and returned to Sierra Leone, two weeks or more before the arrival of the Alligator.

The vessel in which we were to sail, not being ready, and some information concerning our route being necessary, Mr. Andrus and myself visited the Rev. Mr. Johnson, a minister of the Church Missionary Society, at Freetown. We found him just recovering from ill health. He gave us a polite invitation to visit Regentstown, and appointed Saturday the 17th of March; on that day he furnished us with horses, and accompanied us with his Lady and several other Missionaries. Mrs. Bacon not being accustomed to ride on horseback, was carried in a palanquin, by some of the captured Africans. At about 7 o'clock, A. M. we left Freetown, and arrived at Gloucestertown about 9 or 10 o'clock, where we took some refreshment with the Rev. Mr. During. Under his care is a fine flourishing town of captured negroes; in which have been erected and are nearly finished, a large stone church, a commodious parsonage house, and a school house. [See Appendix.]

At about 1 o'clock, P. M. we arrived at Regentstown. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson had been at Freetown, where Mr. J. was sick several weeks; on our arrival great numbers of his people came to shake hands with him, and inquired affectionately after his health; even the expression of every countenance bore strong testimony of their ardent love for him, and the joy which filled their hearts on his recovery from sickness and safe return to his flock. The peo-

ple generally came, and shook hands with us, and said on seeing Mrs. Bacon, "another white *Mama come!* another white *Mama come!*"

We had previously been informed by Mr. Johnson of a Missionary tour, performed by *Mr. Cates*, an English missionary from Sierra Leone, in an overland journey to Grand Bassa, a distance of about 400 miles, accompanied by William Yamba and William Davis, native missionaries.

We had also been advised to select the Bassa country as the most eligible for the location of our settlement; the natives having manifested not only a willingness, but an ardent desire to receive instructions, and the King and head men having entered into a covenant with Mr. Cates to receive and protect any Missionaries which should be sent from Sierra Leone. We had moreover had an interview with Tamba and Davis on the subject, and came to a conclusion to explore the coast to the southward and eastward. Mr. Johnson having politely proposed that Tamba and Davis should accompany us as interpreters. These men were able to speak all the different languages of the tribes as far as the Bassa Country.

At six o'clock on the evening of our arrival, the bell at the church rang for Divine service: The people were immediately seen walking from different parts of the town; the parsonage house being so situated that there is a fair view of almost the whole settlement, and it was delightful to observe the eagerness which people manifested to hear the word of GOD. A prayer meeting was held by the communicants after the usual evening prayers, it being expected that the LORD's supper would be celebrated the next day.

Sunday Morning the 18th of March, 1824, at six o'clock, the bell rang for morning prayers, when the church was again filled. O! how pleasing to behold hundreds of those who were once wretched inmates of the holds of slave ships, assembled in the house of GOD, on the morning of that holy day on which our bles-

sed Saviour rose from the dead and ascended up to heaven! With a 100 copies of the Holy Bible spread open before their black faces, their eyes were fixed intently on the words of the lesson which their godly pastor was reading. Almost all of Mr. Johnson's people, who can read the blessed Book, are supplied with Bibles, from that *best of institutions the British and Foreign Bible Society*. Surely Christians ought to feel themselves encouraged in the support of missions, when such cheering fruits present themselves to view.

At 10 o'clock the bell again rang, though the church was nearly filled before that hour; the members of the well regulated schools which passed in review before the Parsonage in regular succession, were all clad in clean decent apparel. When we arrived at the Church, there were no vacant seats to be seen. The greatest attention was paid during Divine service. "Indeed I witnessed a Christian congregation in a heathen land—a people fearing God and working righteousness. The tear of godly sorrow rolled down many a coloured cheek, and showed the contrition of a heart that felt its own vileness." There were three couple married, and one child baptized. After the sermon, Mr. Johnson, with the assistance of brother Andrus, administered the communion of the body and blood of our Lord Jesus Christ to nearly four hundred communicants. This indeed was a feast of fat things to my soul.

At 3 o'clock, P. M. the church was again filled, and the most devout attention was paid to the reading and hearing of the *Word*. It seemed that the whole congregation were eager to catch every word which fell from the Pastor's lips.

Again before the ringing of the bell, at six o'clock in the evening, the people were seen from the distant parts of the town, leaving their homes and retracing their steps back toward the House of GOD, which was builded with their own hands, and illuminated with palm oil.

There we again united in praising that GOD who hath wrought such wonderful things even among the mountains of Sierra Leone, where the praises of Jehovah resound, not only from his Holy Sanctuary, but from the humble mud-walled cottage—from the tongues of those children of Africa, who have been taken by the avaricious slave-trader, dragged from parents, separated from brother and sister, and perhaps from wife, or husband, bound in chains, hurried on board the slave ship, crowded in a space not exceeding their length and breadth, nor even allowed to breathe the vital air. These persons after being re-captured by order of the British government, have been put under the charge of a faithful Minister of the Gospel, whose labours have been accompanied by the Holy Spirit. These are the mighty works of God. [For a further description of Regentstown, see Appendix.]

Monday morning the 19th of March, 1821, at six o'clock prayers again in Church. After breakfast it was concluded that it was expedient for Mrs. Bacon to remain in Mr. Johnson's family during my absence with Mr. Andrus exploring the coast. Although painful to the flesh, yet duty required it, and my dear wife readily submitted after uniting with good Mr. Johnson, in commending us to God in solemn prayer.

We left Regentstown and arrived at Gloucester, where we took some refreshment with the Rev. Mr. During, and arrived at Freetown about 10. We found that the schooner Augusta was still undergoing repairs. We commenced making the necessary preparations for our departure. Contracted with William Martin, a yellow man, to navigate the vessel, and John Bean as mate—Moses Turner, 3 native sailors and 5 Kroomen.

Wednesday evening the 21st of March, having been much engaged in making preparations, I had not time to write to my friend; and expecting not to return until after the sailing of the brig Nautilus,

(although the disembarkation had not yet commenced,) I wrote a letter approving of the judicious management of the Rev. Daniel Coker, in conducting the affairs of the first expedition after the decease of the former agents, and recommending him to the friendly notice of the Board of Managers of the American Society, for colonizing the free people of colour. This letter was signed by J. B. Winn, J. R. Andrus, C. Wiltberger, jr. and E. Bacon, agents.

Thursday Morning, the 22d of March.—The Schooner is expected to be ready to-day; we are preparing for our departure, and hope to sail this evening.

At 1 o'clock we are much fatigued; and have much trouble in getting the Captain and Crew on board, some of them after receiving a months advance pay, are spending their time in dissipation; and indeed, dispatch of business is not common in Africa.

At 3 o'clock, P. M. all hands are on board, some of the sailors intoxicated; the Captain appears to make unnecessary delays, and I fear we shall have trouble with him. But I expected to find trouble in Africa. At length we set sail. After doubling the Cape, we stood out to sea, far enough to clear all the head lands and islands of the coast; and then proceeding coast wise, we made Cape Mount, about 250 miles distant from Sierra Leone, on the 27th. This part of the coast we had previously learned to be in the occupancy of King Peter, one of the most powerful and warlike Chiefs of West Africa, and more deeply engaged in the Slave trade than any of his neighbours. The known hostility of his views to the objects of the American Government and Society, dissuaded us from incurring any loss of time or expense in procuring an interview with him. We accordingly proceeded onward to the mouth of the Mesurado River, about 50 miles south of Cape Mount, where we came to anchor the next day, before two small islands, owned by John Mills, a yellow man, having

an English education, and Baha, a black and native African. Both of these men are slave dealers, and it is supposed that their Islands are mere slave markets. Every appearance went to justify this suspicion. The neighbourhood of Cape Messurado having been indicated as a part of the coast favourable to our purpose, we were induced to make the most particular inquiry and observations in our power, relative to the advantages and disadvantages that would attend a settlement here.

The appearance of this part of the left bank of the Mesurado River which terminates in the Cape of the same name is sufficiently elevated, and inviting. The natural growth is luxuriant and abundant; many of the trees attain to a large size, and present every indication of a strong and fertile soil. But in the interior, and on the right bank of the river, the land is nearly as low as in the vicinity of Sherbro, and covered with a small growth of osiers and mangroves. A bar obstructs the entrance of the River, on which we were informed was less than two fathoms water at high tides; and which must be passed before a secure anchorage can be obtained.

The head man is a dependant of King Peter, and has the same name. We attempted to obtain a palaver with him, and for this purpose went on shore with a present. He was not ignorant of the object of our visit, and sent by a messenger declining an interview and refusing to receive our present, though we had reason to believe that if we had been mere missionaries, he would have received us readily. While we were at anchor, a schooner under French colours appeared, laying off and apparently waiting for an opportunity to come in and receive a cargo of slaves. We saw a great number of young Africans, who appeared as if intended for that vessel.

On the evening of the 29th, we got under way, and following the direction of the coast, which here stretches southeasterly, we had the prospect of a

delightful country, the whole distance to St. John's river. The coast presents a sandy beach; in the whole of this extent, the country is gently elevated from the very coast, and has a surface agreeably diversified with moderate inequalities. Most of the land visible from the sea, either has been, or now is, in a state of cultivation. The soil is prolific in the most substantial articles of food produced in tropical countries. The neglected parts of the land are covered with a thick growth of brush wood. The mountains in the interior, are here about twenty or thirty miles from the sea, stretching in the direction of the coast, and come more distinctly into view, than at the northward of the Cape. Their elevation must be considerable. On the evening of the 31st, we were becalmed and obliged to anchor, opposite the mouth of the St. John's river, at the distance of between two and three leagues. This river is nearly a league over at the mouth. About six leagues from the sea, it is one mile wide, and has in no part of the main channel, less than nine feet water. Salt water extends but six or eight miles from the sea; there is a rapid at six leagues distance from the mouth of the river, which is however passable with canoes. Above, the batteaux navigation extends to a great distance in the interior. Five miles to the eastward of the mouth of the St. John's, and discharging its waters into the same bay, is the Grand Bassa River, small in comparison with the St. John's, and very shoal at the bar—but of considerable length and navigable for light batteaux, a number of leagues.

On the first of April, we brought the schooner to anchor off the mouth of the latter river, at the distance of three fourths of a mile. We were soon surrounded with canoes, which brought on board a large number of natives. By one of them we dispatched a small present to the King. This Prince's name is Jack Ben, lately advanced to the supreme power, from the rank of principal Head Man, in

consequence of the death of King John, which occurred about four months before our visit.

Monday Morning, April 2d, 1821, Grand Bassa—We were visited by 10 or 15 native canoes, bringing from two to five men each, who came to trade; their articles were fowls, fish, oysters, eggs, palm oil and palm wine, cassada, yams, plantains, bannanas, limes and pine apples, for which they wanted in return tobacco, pipes, beads, &c.

Fowls are sold for one leaf of tobacco or one pipe each; oysters are very large and fine, half a pound of tobacco will buy one hundred; they are larger than the Bluepoint oysters.

Mr. Andrus and myself went on shore in our boat, below the mouth of Grand Bassa, to take a view of the point of land which projects out into the sea. A Fort, erected on this point, would completely command the whole Harbour. After visiting the point it was necessary to cross the Grand Bassa a short distance above its mouth as the surf was turbulent below the Bar. Our conductor was a Kroo-man, by the name of Bottle Beer. When we came to the left bank of the river, we saw no canoe or other means of crossing over as we thought; but Bottle Beer proposed to carry us over, and placed himself in a suitable position, and told one of us to sit upon his shoulders, when Brother Andrus seated himself with one leg over each shoulder, then Bottle Beer walked deliberately through the river, carrying his burden safe to the other bank, and returned back and proposed to take me. I told him I was so fat and heavy that he would let me fall into the water, he put his hands upon his arms and legs and said, "Me strong, me carry you, Daddy." At length I seated myself likewise upon Bottle Beer, and though he was not as heavy a person as myself, he carried me safe over without wetting me; it was necessary, however, that I should hold my feet up, as the water was about half a fathom deep. After this we walked about 300 yards, to Bottle Beer's town, a

little cluster of cottages inhabited by Kroomen, of which B. B. is Headman; several of these people can talk broken English; the King placed B. B. at this town as a factor or a harbour master, as it is a place for vessels to water. The population is perhaps from 60 to 100; we were conducted to the palaver-house, where the people soon gathered together, and shook hands with us. After remaining a short time, we were conducted to another town (so called) where the people were boiling sea-water for salt, as they do at all the towns near the beach; this is called Salt-town, through this we passed to Jumbotown, which is about one mile from Bottle Beer's town, and much larger.

In Jumbotown there are from 30 to 40 houses, and several hundred people. There is also a large Palaver-House, to which we were conducted. There we were accosted by Jumbo, the Headman, and the natives, and shook hands with them. The land is prolific beyond description; the people have plenty of peas, beans, &c. Indian corn grows luxuriantly and is in the ear. Indeed the country is beautifully variegated, and the water is good and plenty.

About 1 o'clock, P. M. we returned back to our boat, which was at B. B. town. After the Boat was in readiness, one of the Kroomen took me in his arms and carried me above the surf to the Boat, and likewise Mr. Andrus, so that we were not wet; and all this kindness without being solicited. Indeed they are very kind and hospitable; they gave us water to drink, and palm wine, and made us welcome to such as they had. As is customary, they begged for tobacco, of which we gave a small quantity to the Headmen, who always distribute among the people. /

After returning on board the schooner, we dined on fish and oysters sumptuously. We then went in our boat over the Bar, into the mouth of the St. John's River, about four miles distance from the Schooner, when we sounded on the Bar, and found not less

than nine feet water at ebb-tide. The River is about three miles wide at the Bar; there is plenty of water and good anchorage; vessels of two or three hundred tons burthen, may lie perfectly safe. It being nearly dark, and the tide beginning to make, which was against our returning in the Boat over the Bar, it was thought most prudent for Mr. Andrus and myself to go on shore and return by land to Jumbotown, which we did accordingly. There was no path on the shore, but the sand beach, which was fatiguing, as the sand was so loose that a great part of the way our shoes would sink two or three inches every step. Moreover, being exposed to the night air, is thought in Africa to be dangerous to foreigners; however, we arrived at Jumbotown about 8 o'clock, and waited for our Boat, which soon came. The natives again carried us through the surf, and we returned on board much fatigued, having been in a profuse perspiration and exposed to night air, until 9 o'clock. I was very weary. After having taken some refreshments, we had prayers and retired to rest. Heard nothing from the King, the Krooman not having returned.

Tuesday, April 3d, 1821—This morning Brother Andrus was not in very good health, and did not go on shore, but took medicine. We were again visited by natives, with a great variety of fruit, vegetables, fowls, fish, &c. &c.

We this day sent another message to the King. At 10 o'clock I went on shore, in company with Tamba and Davis, and walked about one mile into the country, where I found the land remarkably good. We passed through four or five towns, as they called them, the houses as in other towns appear at a distant view more like the same number of stacks of straw or hay, as they are covered with a kind of grass. Davis and Tamba improve every opportunity to talk with their country people upon the subject of our Mission. Davis saw some of the Headmen to day, who appeared to be suspicious that we had some unfriendly object in view; but as he can speak

their language fluently, he is endeavouring to remove their doubts.

Returned on board with not only my locks but my flannels drenched with perspiration; even while I am writing, if my handkerchief were not in my hand to wipe it from my face, I should be compelled to discontinue. No prospect as yet of seeing the King. I fear that we shall not succeed in getting land in Bassa.

This evening Brother Andrus's health is better. We commended ourselves and the cause in which we are engaged to GOD, who alone can accomplish all things, according to his purpose; and retired to rest.

Wednesday Morning, April 4th, 1821.—At six o'clock, according to our arrangements made yesterday, we started in our Boat, with four Boatmen and our Interpreters, making eight of us; and five natives, two of which were Headmen, in two of their canoes. We ascended the River St. John to the first Island. The banks of the River are rather low, but suitable for cultivation. This Island was formerly occupied by a slave factor; but since the English and American cruizers have annoyed them, the traders have abandoned this and all the other Islands. In this River their gardens are to be seen; in them is a variety of fruit. We breakfasted here upon some smoked beef and bread, which we brought from the vessel. Thence we proceeded on to an other Island, to which Davis said he was brought, and on which he was sold to an American Slave Factor.

It was with great difficulty that we prevailed on the natives and our boat's crew to proceed any further, because they said, "White Man never live above that place." It appeared that they doubted the efficacy of their gregres, which they never fail to wear when exposed to danger. We passed two other Islands, formerly occupied by the same kind of Desperadoes. We still proceeded onward until we came to Rapids, which are from 15 to 20 miles from

its mouth. The land as we ascend the river becomes more elevated, with a fine growth of timber, admirably situated for settlements. We saw several small towns and farms, where rice and vegetables are cultivated. Davis read the 20th Chapter of Exodus, and spoke to the people upon the state of their souls; in one of those towns, people were very attentive, their reply to him after he had ceased speaking was, *"Very well, we hear you, all very good what you say, we think 'bout it, we no sabby white man fash, we sabby Gregre."*

We saw very fine goats and sheep, and poultry. All the people wear gregres or charms; some of these are brass rings which they wear around their ankles and wrists, one is a feather tied with a string around their neck, and what they consider more valuable, is, the horn of a goat or a sheep, which the Dibbleman (as they say) prepares by filling it with a kind of glutinous substance, intermixed with pulverized charcoal, or black sand—some wear a little ball of clay tied up in a piece of white muslin.

At 3 o'clock, we put our company in motion on our return. At 7 o'clock, the boat arrived at the mouth of the river, and before crossing the bar, Brother A., myself, Tomba and Davis, went on shore, where we had a most fatiguing walk down the beach to Jumbo town; our boat not being able to go over the bar before daylight, as the tide did not favour; therefore we had no boat in which we dare venture, as the native canoes were small and unsafe for us. Having been twelve hours exposed to the scorching rays of the sun, and having walked four miles in the damp of the evening, with our clothes drenched in perspiration and being obliged to lay down supperless upon a floor composed of bamboo sticks, without any covering, but our wet garments—having no door to our cottage and several hundred natives within twenty yards, drumming and dancing, until one or two o'clock in the morning, it could not be expected that we should over-

sleep ourselves. Indeed there were times that the secret ejaculations of the heart, ascended up to the throne of the Heavenly Grace, for grace to help in that hour of need. Nor was the ear of Jehovah heavy, that it could not hear; nor his Almighty arm shortened, that it could not save; for we found ready help through our Lord Jesus Christ, strengthening us.

Thursday Morning, April 5th, 1821. We arose and felt somewhat the worse for our hard lodging, after our extreme exposure in that climate, in which it is said, foreigners are subject to fevers and agues; our boat came to the beach for us, and we went on board the schooner. Having heard nothing from the King, we concluded to send Davis with one of the Headmen, to seek his Majesty. Davis was dispatched with a present. We this day learned from a Headman, that we could have land, but that we must go to the King's town to-morrow.

We admired the friendly disposition of the inhabitants, but discovered their fears, that we were connected with some ship of war. After commending ourselves to God, we retired to rest.

Friday Morning, April 6th, 1821. We went on shore, and went to the King's town, but could not see him; it was said that he was not at home. The distance is from two and a half to three miles; the land is most excellent, elevated and dry; we saw very fine rice fields: this town was recently built, the houses are much better than any I have hitherto seen in the Bassa Country.

We returned back to the schooner, without seeing Davis, and sent Tamba to call him, but he remained. We are full of doubts and fears about obtaining a palaver with the King.

Saturday, April 7th, 1821. This day Tamba and Davis returned; it appears they have been labouring to convince the Headmen, that we have not come with any hostile intention. O Lord help us; in vain is the help of man.

Sunday, April 8th, 1821. Brother A——, and Davis, went to old King John's town, for the purpose of holding a meeting. Returned in the evening, and said they had seen King Ben, and that he would meet us at Jumba town in palaver, the next morning.

They saw the body of King John, who had been dead four moons, yet not buried; he was laid in state in a palaver-house, dressed in a fine robe, with a pair of new English boots on the feet: a brisk fire is kept burning in the room. His grave is dug which is eight feet square, for the purpose of admitting the body and the form upon which it lies, together with bullocks, goats, sheep, tobacco and pipes, as sacrifices! O Lord when shall these superstitions cease.

Monday, April 9th, 1821. This morning the sea very rough. At 11 o'clock, we went on shore, with a present to the King, (as it is impossible to get a palaver with the authorities of the country, without a respectable present "to pay service" to the King, his princess and his Headmen,) we met his Majesty, King Jack Ben of Grand Bassa, together with several of his Headmen in Jumbotown, in the Palaver House, with a large concourse of people. After shaking hands with them, we laid down our present, which consisted of one gun, some powder, tobacco, pipes, beads, &c. His Majesty said in broken English, "me tanke you," and caused the articles to be removed, and placed under the care of a sentinel, so that his people might not get them before he had divided them equally, as is their custom. This division takes place, that all may "taste of the good things," and a contract is made: all who have partaken of the present, are pledged to fulfil on their part.

The King asked us what we wanted, although he could not have been ignorant of our wishes. We stated our object to be "*to get land for the black people in America, to come and sit down upon, [to*

occupy.] We told him that the people were very many and required much territory; that a few white men only would come along, to assist and take care of them; that we should make a town where ships would come and trade with cloth, and guns, and beads, and knives, and tobacco, and pipes, and take in return, their ivory, and palm oil, and rice, and every other thing growing in the fields; that they would not then need to sell any more people, but might learn to cultivate the ground and make other things to sell for whatever they wanted."

We at last succeeded in making a favourable impression on their minds; and convincing them that we had no unfriendly motive in visiting Bassa. The palaver was adjourned until the next day. It indeed requires much patience to deal with these children of the forest. We returned on board weary and faint: after partaking of some refreshment and having implored the Divine Blessing of Him who has promised to give to his Son the Heathen for his inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for his possession, retired to rest.

Tuesday, April 10th, 1821.—This day is expected to be a day of importance, as the palaver will be much larger, and a certain condition will be discussed, which they have urged from the beginning; therefore, we look earnestly for Divine assistance. A small present will be necessary as there will be more Head Men than at any former palaver. At 10 o'clock we were convened. The present was placed before the King, and the usual ceremonies were performed. The King rose up and spoke to the case in the Bassa language, with great energy; his naked arm presented to view from within his robes, which were made of the country manufactured cloth, something in the form of Clerical robes. After him, a Krooman by the name of Brown, rose and spoke with much spirit; his speech was interpreted by Yamba, the substance of it was that we were emissaries from some slave ship in the neigh-

bourhood, and that we were not friends to them; on which the King and his Council withdrew to the shade of a large silk cotton tree, in conclave, for the space of 20 or 30 minutes. They then returned and proceeded in discussing the condition strenuously urged from the beginning by the King, as the basis on which alone he could accede to our wishes in relation to the lands. We had stated, that we came not with any hostile intentions, and that the character of the settlement was to be unwarlike and agricultural. They demanded of us a positive stipulation, to make *book*, as they term it, that the settlers and agents should act in consistency with this character, and in no way assist the armed ships sent to the coast to suppress the slave trade, by communicating to them any information that might prove injurious to the Bassa people. We represented to them the advantages which would attend their relinquishing the trade altogether; stating that in a very short time it must cease, as so many ships of war would be sent to the coast, as to catch every slave vessel, and put an end to the exportation of the people; still they insisted on the condition; and at the breaking up of the palaver, told us we should have the lands, provided we agreed to insert the condition in the contract, [book.] They directed us to explore the country, and (as the King said, "lookem straight," laying down his palaver brush in a straight position,) and fix upon the tract best adapted to our purpose, at the same time indicating the quarter where those lands lay, which they could best afford to spare. We returned on board the schooner somewhat encouraged but still we felt dissatisfied with the condition upon which they insisted; however, considering that it could have no practical operation, inasmuch as, if, while in our infant state, we were to show a disposition to use any other means than persuasion in urging them to abandon the traffic in slaves, we should incur their displeasure, and cause the destruction of the whole of our expectations of future suc-

cess, we were tolerably content. After asking the merciful aid of Divine Grace, we retired to rest.

Wednesday, April 11th, 1821.—This day went on shore, when it began to rain. There has been a little rain every day for six or seven days past. It appears that the rains are setting in. The King sent a servant to us, with a message informing us that he would be ready to receive us, after the rains had ceased. We arrived at the King's town. We had a short palaver, after ascertaining that we could not obtain land upon any better terms. It is, however, probable, that at no distant period the natives may be induced to abandon the slave trade altogether, without any coercive measures being used, as they will see other sources of trade present themselves to view.

The King directed some of his Headmen to accompany us, to look at the country. We walked in various directions, and returned to the Schooner, having previously explored the St. John's River as far as the Rapids, and viewed the country in various directions. We fully determined upon the territory which would be suitable for our purpose. We are more and more pleased with the appearance of the country and its inhabitants. The King took one of his boys by the hand, who was about 13 or 14 years of age, and gave him to us to learn *Book*. We took him on board, and put a pair of domestic pantaloons upon him, which pleased him very much.

Thursday, April 12, 1821.—This morning the King sent two of his Headmen on board to go with us and fix upon a place to build our town. We sent back a message that we had fixed upon the place, and that we were ready to meet him in palaver, at any time he should appoint, at Jumbotown. He did not send us his answer until evening, when two of his Headmen arrived with a present from his sable Majesty, which consisted of a fine fat goat. His answer was that he would meet us at

8 o'clock the next morning at Jumbotown, in grand palaver. We are very anxious to know the final result. O Lord! further us with thy most gracious aid.

[Friday, April 13th, 1821.—We met in palaver; there were more Headmen and Princes, as well as people, than at any time previous. Our present, of course, was much more valuable than before. We thanked the King for his present, and he returned the same civility for our presents. These people being ignorant of extent of territory, or of distances by measurement, we directed our Interpreters to tell them that we wanted a large tract of land, and they described it thus:—Beginning at a certain tree on the beach near Jumbotown, running due East by Compass to the top of Saddle Mountain, or two or three days walk, either of which would be a distance of from 40 to 60 miles—from thence Northwardly to St. John's River, a distance of perhaps from 50 to 70 miles; from thence down the St. John's River to its mouth; from thence along the sand beach to the aforesaid tree near Jumbotown, inclusive—supposed to be 30 or 40 miles square of territory.—To our having this tract, they readily agreed, and directed their names to be set to the instrument, the conditions before mentioned being included. They all took hold of the pen and made their marks; then they cried aloud, "Palaver set! Palaver set!"

The agent of the Colonization Society, engaged in behalf of said Society, to give certain stipulated articles annually, which will not cost more than 300 Dollars. Pledges of mutual friendship were interchanged, whereby each party agreed to cultivate peace and harmony, and not to make war or trouble each other.

Thus we at last succeeded in convincing them that we were their friends. This, we were assured we could not have done, had it not been for the

presence of *Davis*, and the entire absence of any display of military or naval force. We regard it as a most favourable providence that the Aligator did not bring or accompany us to the Bassa, and that no naval officer was present at the negotiations.

The King was much pleased at seeing his son with trowsers on, the people said, "He gentleman all one white man:" the King proposed to give us an elder son in lieu of the other as he said if the younger, went away, his "Mama make palaver on me." We accepted his proposition, took the elder on board, put a suit of clothes on him, and gave him the name of Bushrod Washington. His father was very much delighted to see him clothed. The King, Princes, Headmen, and people, went with us to the tree on the Beach near Jumbotown, one of the aforesaid boundaries, and a boy clambered up it, and cut off some of its branches, leaving one branch, which ascended considerably higher than the rest; to this he tied about six yards of an American pendant, which the people consider a white man's gregre or fetish, and according to their prejudice, regard as sacred. Near this spot it was thought proper to make our settlement. The King's son will go with us to Sierra Leone where he will be put to school, and taught to speak English. The King and people are all anxious that we should return immediately, even before the rains fully sit in, but we do not give them any encouragement of our speedy return.

These people are very kind, but are in a dreadful state of heathenish darkness; they worship the "Dibbly man" and dedicate daily a part of their food to his Satannic Majesty. They profess to believe that there is a good and merciful Deity, who can and will do them good, and not evil: but that the Devil is all powerful, and that it is necessary to appease his wrath. Every town has its peculiar Devil. [See Appendix.] The people, like all other natives, are in a state of nudity, except that

they wear about one and a half yards of narrow cloth about their loins; the men often wear hats, while the children are not burthened with any kind of cloathes, but frequently, like the adults, wear many beads. Leopard's teeth are thought to be very valuable ornaments.

The King, when in general palaver, was clad in his robes, which covered his whole body; he had on also an elegant cap; at other times he wore a drab coloured broad cloth great coat with a number of capes. His Headmen were partially clad, some with blue cloth roundabouts with military or naval buttons. They wore no shirts. Many of them had belts of beads, which contained one or more pounds each.

There are many Kroomen in the towns along the coast. They are employed as agents or factors for the authorities of the country, who monopolize all the trade. [See Appendix.] These agents have each a number of certificates from masters of vessels who have employed them. They wished us to give them books, likewise, but we had no occasion to employ them as factors. Bottle Beer required us to pay for the water with which our vessel had been furnished. With this demand, we did not comply, as we had not come "for trade." We informed the King of the demand, and he revoked it. The people all live in little villages or clusters of cottages in each of which is a Headman, who has a plurality of wives. If a native have but one wife, he is indeed very poor. The Headman is the slaveholder, he owns all the people in his town. The inhabitants of each town cultivate in common. The men seldom do any labour except fish a little, and hunt. The females and small boys cultivate the lands. The men trade and direct those who are under them. I saw a fine looking female with iron fetters on her feet, which fetters, no doubt, were brought from a slave vessel, as we observed one under French colours, lying in the harbour at the same time. I made inquiry concerning the cause of her confinement, and

was told that she was taken in adultery. It is said by the natives that "Wife Palaver, very bad Palaver." It is punished with death, red water, or slavery, and most usually the latter. These people are indeed in gross darkness, depending upon their gre-gres and Devil worship. A town is not complete which has not a Palaver House, and Devil House. The latter has a small post standing near it, six or eight feet high, with a strip of white muslin about three fourths of a yard in length, and two or three inches wide, tied around the top. There they daily offer sacrifice.

The Bassa country is situated between five and six degrees north latitude, and between ten and eleven west longitude, in the centre of the Grain Coast, which is about an equal distance from Sierra Leone and Cape Coast, where the English have commenced a settlement. Swine, herds of neat Cattle, Sheep and Goats are bred here.

At evening we took an affectionate leave of the King and some of the Headmen; the Old King appeared to be much affected, and said, "You have my son, you take him, Sierra Leone learn Book, when rain done, you come Grand Bassa, then King Jack Ben give you plenty Boys learn Book." The people are all apparently very anxious to have us return; they seem to have great confidence in us.

Grand Bassa, Saturday Morning, April 14th, 1821.—Many natives were on board with fruit, rice, fowls, eggs and vegetables to sell, which we bought, chiefly for tobacco. It was with some difficulty, we got them off our decks, they were very sorry to part with us. One of the Headmen sung a song of his own composition, thus, "Whiteman gone, whiteman gone, whiteman gone—gone whiteman, gone sabby-one, gone, gone, gone!"

We have had much trouble with Captain Martin, he appears to endeavour to protract our departure; he is an unprincipled man, and a bad seaman.

If we had not a more skilful mate we should be in great danger. At 12 o'clock we set sail, on our return to Sierra Leone. We make slow headway; the wind is light. At six o'clock we are not more than three or four leagues from Bassa.

We are turning our attention to the state of our settlers at Sherbro, and those at Sierra Leone. We think of visiting Sherbro as we return. We are very anxious to hear from our friends.

We feel grateful to GOD for his mercy, in preserving us, and enabling us to accomplish our wishes in some degree. Still, however, we have continual need of Divine assistance. Our vessel leaks, and requires much attention; but our trust is in GOD alone, who has hitherto mercifully preserved us, so that "the sun hath not smitten us by day, neither the moon by night." The pestilence which walketh in darkness, hath not come near us; therefore, we are under renewed obligations to praise the Lord for his goodness, and for his wonderful works in the great deep.

Sunday Morning, April 15th, 1821. At sea with a fair wind, we have just discovered Cape Mesurado. Had worship this morning as usual, and found it good for us to call upon the name of the Lord, to read His most holy word, to meditate upon His blessed promises, to praise Him for past mercies and implore the continuance of His most gracious aid. Our people having yesterday evening slaughtered the goat which the King presented us, it is necessary to cook some of the flesh, though it is the Sabbath day. It is very fine and fat, and quite a luxury, notwithstanding, we have had plenty of fowls, fish and oysters, fruits and vegetables.

Prince Bushrod, is a little seasick, he appears to be much pleased with his dress, and has been persuaded to take off his gregres. Davis having told him if he wore clothes, he must not wear gregres. His head was shorn when we took him on

board, except a little space above the left ear, where the hair was platted; he was also induced to shave it off entirely, so that the wool might grow out equally. We calculate to let him go to Regent's Town, and stay with Davis and attend school, under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Johnson, where he will have the benefit of associating with some of his own countrymen, who are pious and useful people.

Monday, April 16th, 1821. Last night there was a tremendous tornado, with much rain; at the appearance of a tornado, it is necessary to take in all sail immediately, as the wind generally blows powerfully.

Our Kroomen are easily intimidated in bad weather, they have on their gregres, those which they think contain the most virtue and are best calculated to preserve them from the greatest danger. I endeavoured to persuade them that their gregres were useless, and advised them to throw them into the sea, but my entreaties were in vain; one had his gregre tied with a twine, around his head above his ears; I took hold of the string and broke it. On examining it, I found it was composed of a ball of clay, tied up in a piece of white muslin with a small feather in the end; he was angry and sorry for his loss. One gave me his gregre, that I might view its contents: they consisted of nothing more than a kind of black sand tied up in a piece of rag. I threw the gregre into the sea, which grieved him very much.

The Kroomen were all alarmed at their loss; and expressed fears that "Tornado catch us," or that some other accident would happen to us. They said that they "make bad palaver on me," when we arrived at Sierra Leone, and that I should have to pay twenty barrs (equal to twenty dollars). They are poor creatures indeed, in every sense of the word. They appear to be very affectionate to each

other. When we are visited on board by other Kroomen, they beg food for them, or divide their own portion among the visitors. They prefer rice, which they boil and use with palm oil, to animal food. They sit down around a large dish of rice, and make use of their hands instead of spoons.

Tuesday Morning, April 17th, 1821. We were off the Galinas with a light wind, proceeding on towards the Shebar, which is the entrance into Sherbro sound, near the eastern part of Sherbro Island. We wished to cross over the Shebar, which is difficult without a skilful pilot. A native who resides at Bohol within the bar, on discovering a vessel, generally goes out in his canoe to meet her. We hoped to be discovered by him so that we might pass over in safety. Our object was to visit our people at Yonei, a native town on the Island, opposite Bohol, which is on the main. At evening we heard the surf roar as its waves rolled over the Shebar, it is heard several leagues; the wind was ahead, and we made slow progress. Our vessel appeared to leak more than she had done, and the inexperience of our navigators, gave us great anxiety; but our trust was still in God alone.

Wednesday, April 18th, 1821. Still we were off the Shebar, but had made little progress during the night; at twelve o'clock, there was a tornado; the wind blew powerfully twenty or thirty minutes, and was accompanied with considerable rain. These tornadoes are nothing to be compared with the hurricanes which are common among the West India Islands.

Thursday Morning, April 19th, 1821. We were within sight of the Shebar and had a delightful air after the rains. Laying off and on with our vessel, hoping a pilot would come off to our assistance; several guns were fired as signals for pilots, but none came; therefore we had but two alternatives, one was to sail round the Island, which as the wind

are light requires seven or ten days: the other was to send our boat over the Shebar for a pilot. As our sailors were unwilling to go in the boat, I prevailed upon them by proposing to accompany them. After approaching as near the Shebar as was thought prudent, the vessel was brought to anchor, at four o'clock, P. M. The boat was manned with the mate of the vessel and three natives, one a sailor, the others Kroomen. The mate, although a tolerably good boatman, apprehended more danger than I did, for I had not had much experience in crossing such bars. At length we started in the boat, and approached near the bar. It appeared dangerous indeed. The mate, being at the rudder, gave directions to the oarsmen to obey him promptly; he told them he should watch the motion of the waves, and that, when he ordered them to pull at their oars, they must pull for their lives. We soon found our boat first soaring over the turbulent waves, then plunging into the deep, while the waves were rolling in quick succession after us, each appearing as if it would envelop us in the ocean. One wave poured about 60 gallons of water into the boat, which caused me active employment in lading out the water; the boat having been brought quartering to the waves, it required quick exertion by the men at the oars, who were somewhat frightened, but were enabled to bring the boat to its proper position before the succeeding wave came, which wafted us over the greatest danger; by that time I had nearly laded out the water. Indeed, it was mercy to us, that we were not swallowed up. Not unto us! not unto us! but unto thy name, O GOD, be all the glory, both now and for ever!

We soon after arrived at Bohol, where we obtained a pilot. The boatmen remained until the tide favoured us the next morning. Lewis Tucker is Headman at Bohol; he has many people, and it is feared that he and his brothers have not wholly abo-

lished the slave trade, though they do not carry it on as publicly as at former times.

I obtained a passage to Yonie, in one of Tucker's canoes that evening, where I arrived at 9 o'clock, and found the American free people of colour, who had survived, of the first expedition. I went to the house where Nathaniel Brander resides. He had the people and goods in charge. I was very much fatigued, from having been wet in the boat, and afterwards exposed to the damps of the evening. I soon learnt the condition of the people, and found they were in good health; they had previously received some small supplies from Mr. Winn, at Sierra Leone. After partaking of some refreshment which Brander caused to be prepared, I read a chapter in the Bible, and returned thanks to Almighty GOD for the great mercy and deliverance of the past day.

O Lord!

“When waves on waves, to heav’n uprear’d
 Defy’d the pilot’s art,
 When terror in each face appear’d,
 And sorrow in each heart,
 To thee I rais’d my humble pray’r,
 To snatch me from the grave!
 I found thine ear not slow to hear,
 Nor short thine arm to save!”

I consider my preservation that day as one of the most extraordinary manifestations of Divine Grace to me during my life.

Yonie, Friday Morning, 20th April, 1821.—I arose somewhat indisposed from the fatigues and extreme exposure of the preceding evening. I visited Prince Cong Kouber; he is a fine healthy man, well formed, handsome featured, and his very countenance indicating shrewdness. He speaks English so as to be understood tolerably well; is a man of but few words, with much observation, and is indeed pos-

essed of more power than the King, although the latter is acknowledged by his subjects: Kouber is Prime Minister and manages as he pleases. The Kings on the Main are not well pleased with King Sherbro, who resides at Yonie: so that that perhaps was one cause which prevented Mr. Coker from negotiating with them for lands. But the principal reason was, Kizzell having caused the agents and people to make a temporary stay at his place. The Authorities of the whole country consider him a "stranger," (an intruder,) and, as he was employed in assisting Mr. Coker in endeavouring to negotiate for lands, they thought that he would monopolize the presents: moreover he had already the trade with our people. Even while they were sick, and were in want of fresh provisions, Kizzell established himself as a huckster, and bought cheap and sold dear: and Mr. Coker being at the palaver, they were compelled to submit to the imposition. Having seen all the American people who are at Yonie, and found that, notwithstanding sickness and death had occurred, and other difficulties, as might have been expected, from the decrease of their agents, and their having been left under the authority of a man of colour, they being unwilling to be governed by one of their own race, yet they were much pleased with the country, and with the intelligence that lands had been negotiated for, and the expectation that they should soon be in possession of a suitable portion which they could call their own.

At 4 o'clock, P. M. our Schooner arrived and anchored in the bay off Yonie. We had more trouble with our Captain, who unmercifully beat some of the sailors and the Kroomen, which had been extremely unpleasant to Brother Andrus, and our native Missionaries, who were heralds of mercy and peace.

We feared that we should have trouble with the King and natives at Sherbro; that when our people

should remove from there, they would extort very much for cottage rents, notwithstanding they have received large presents, and have given nothing in return. It having been known to them that Kizzell had charged sixty Dollars per month for one single hut, while it was occupied by our people.

Saturday Morning, 21st April, 1821. We left some small supplies which we could spare from the Schooner, as the people would soon be in need, unless they were removed. We then made the necessary preparations for our departure: we bought a sheep of Kouber, for which we gave eight pounds of leaf tobacco.

Dispatch of business appears to be quite out of practice; it was near night before we could prevail on our Captain to weigh anchor and get the vessel under way. We proceeded on to Kizzell's place, which is from 15 to 20 miles distance. At 7 o'clock, P. M. we arrived at York Island, where Martin, after anchoring the Schooner, went on shore to visit his wife, who is a native. We obtained from the natives, who came on board, four or five gallons of honey, which cost about as many pounds of leaf tobacco; likewise, several mats and some cocoanuts, fowls, vegetables, &c.

Sunday Morning, 22d April, 1821.—We concluded that it was a duty for us to proceed on, as the wind and tide were in our favour, and as moreover, we had been informed that the winds were very variable in Sherbro Bay, and that frequently vessels were detained there one or more weeks on that account.

Brother Andrus, Tamba, Davis, and myself, attended religious duties. At 4 o'clock P. M. we arrived at Campelar (Kizzell's place.) I probably did not go on shore without possessing some prejudice against Kizzell. But, indeed, I was very much surprised at his malignant conduct. After we had made ourselves known to him, he appeared somewhat disconcerted at seeing the successors of our deceased

friends. He, doubtless, felt some compunctions on account of his baseness. Our intention was to tarry but a short time on shore. We asked him to show us the ground where our predecessors and people were buried, and we expressed a wish to see his "Meridian," [spring] as he sometimes denominates it. At length we walked to his spring, and in the very appearance of the water saw an indication of its impurity; it appeared to be in a state of fermentation, and, I must confess, I did not wish to taste it.

After we returned, we passed by his Church, as he denominates it. It was built in the native stile, and would contain about one hundred people. There was a kind of Desk on which lay a Bible and Hymn Book. But if the life and conduct of the speaker, were as humble as the appearance of the House, they would better corespond. May the Lord give him grace to repent; and may he be forgiven.

We also visited the graves of our friends, and found them so situated that the spring tides overflow them. Indeed Kizzell was under the necessity of building a mud wall along the beach, to prevent the water from flowing quite into his cottages. The Island is low, bad land, literally a mangrove swamp, unfit for cultivating with any degree of comfort or profit. The exhalations from its soil, renders the atmosphere very unpleasant. This made our return on board the vessel desirable. It is indeed unpleasant to dwell upon Kizzell's conduct, though it may be deemed necessary to make some exposition of his baseness. While viewing those solitary abodes of our friends, I said to Kizzell, I conclude you have no objections to those corpses remaining here, as a removal would be inexpedient, and the ground is of no value? His reply was, that the Rev. Samuel Bacon agreed, at the burial of Dr. Samuel A. Crozer, and Captain Townsend, that he would cause them to be removed after lands

should be obtained, and the settlers located on them; and he seemed to expect a fulfilment of that agreement. I then put the question thus: do you expect an equivalent if those bodies should remain? He seemed to endeavour to evade a direct answer, and said that they ought to be removed. I then said to him, are you willing that they should remain here, if you have pay for the ground? His answer was in the affirmative. He had at the same time already sent an account to Sierra Leone, to Mr. Winn, principal agent, amounting to almost \$800 dollars; and yet his avaricious appetite was not satisfied. We left Kizzell, with our prejudices increased rather than lessened.

Monday Morning, April 23d, 1821.—At six o'clock, we weighed anchor, but we had not proceeded far, before a canoe which Tamba had purchased, and which was tied slightly to the vessel with a rope, parted, the wind blowing powerfully, and we sailing very fast. This caused us to anchor, having previously manned our boat and sent for the canoe. Martin was told that the canoe was unsafe in her present situation. But we had reason to think that he was willing to protract the voyage on account of his being profitably employed. He knew if the wind continued, and we proceeded on without obstacle, we should soon arrive so far down the bay as to have the benefit of the sea breeze, which prevails after ten o'clock, A. M. and thus reach Sierra Leone, in a short time.

At 8 o'clock, P. M. we anchored near the Plantain Islands. We were very anxious to hear from Sierra Leone. Brother Andrus had concluded to return to America and we were in hopes that the Nautilus had not left Sierra Leone, but that he might avail himself of the opportunity of returning by her. If disappointed in this resolution, he had resolved to go by the way of England, which must necessarily increase both the time and expense.

He was induced to yield to this determination, by the probability that the American Blacks would not be removed to the Bassa country, until after the rainy season; and that, therefore, the assistance of all the agents would not be necessary to administer to their wants. Having discovered the want of Missionaries in Africa, and the ardent desire of the natives to receive them, he had formed the resolution to resign his appointment as agent to the Colonization Society, and return to these shores in the capacity of a Missionary, and here spend the remainder of his days in his Master's service, as had been his wish before leaving America.

Tuesday, April 24th, 1821.—Having as usual come to anchor last night, we got under sail this morning, at six o'clock. At half past eight o'clock, A. M. brother Andrus and Tamba, left the schooner, and went in our boat, in company with two Kroomen in a canoe which Tamba had bought for the purpose of leaving us. His object was to go and labour as a Missionary, in the Sherbro country. He had determined to do so before our arrival at Sierra Leone; but Mr. Johnson, learning that we were in want of interpreters to explore the Coast, proposed, that he should accompany us on our excursion, and that he should stop at Sherbro on our return. The wind was very light, and we made slow progress, and soon came to anchor. At 2 o'clock Brother Andrus met us, after our vessel had got under way.

He was much pleased with his visit to the Plantains, and said the Islands were delightfully situated and very fertile. He was agreeably entertained by the owner of them, Geo. Caulker, who was a native African, educated in England. He found him employed in writing, his table being well furnished with papers. He learnt that he had translated the Liturgy of the Church of England into the Bullum language, and was engaged in translating the Bible, and had made considerable progress in the Book of Genesis.

O! how cheering is the thought that the time is fast approaching, and near at hand, when the Bullum people will read and hear in their own language, of the wonderful works of GOD; and this too, through the instrumentality of one of their own kindred and tribe, who hath, perhaps, been concerned in that *bane* of Africa, the Slave Trade; but who, after having acquired an English education, and received the influences of the Holy Spirit in his heart, has been induced to commence the laudable work of translating the pages of the Book of Life.

Mr. Andrus found Caulker to be a man of talents; and obtained from him much useful information. Caulker professed an attachment to the Protestant Episcopal Church of England, and is thought to be a pious man. Mr. Andrus informed him of the subject of our Mission, and that we had negotiated for lands in the Bassa country. Caulker stated that he had travelled into the interior of that country, and that he deemed it the most eligible situation for our settlement of any on the coast; being, as it was, situated in the centre of the Grain Coast. He said that its inhabitants were unwarlike, and less hostile than any of the neighbouring tribes—that the coast was accessible to small vessels, and that large ships might lie at anchor within two or three miles distance; and moreover, that its soil was equal, if not superior, to any other on the western coast, and its herds far preferable. Caulker exhibited some neat cattle and swine as a specimen, they having been brought from the Bassa country. Mr. A. said the swine were equal to those in America in general, and the neat cattle superior to any he had ever seen in Africa.

Caulker's house was furnished in English style; his dress accorded with it, and he had an English school on his Island.

Before he left the Plantain Island, brother Andrus inquired of Caulker whether the lime trees were

growing on that Island, which the Rev. John Newton planted, while a Slave in Africa. Mr. Caulker said they were still growing: and showed them to Mr. Andrus. Mr. A. plucked some branches, and brought them to Sierra Leone.

Caulker, like all others, who have had any intercourse with Kizzell, consider him an unprincipled man, and "a stranger" in the country, and that our people could not have stopped at a more unsuitable spot than Campelar. Tamba commenced his missionary tour among the Sherbro (Bullum) people, with two Kroomen to paddle his canoe.—Tamba and Davis, are supported by the Church Missionary Society in England, and they appear to be useful good men.

O that the Lord would incline the hearts of Christians in America to send over labourers, who are willing to take their lives in their hands, and go to the help of the Lord! to the help of the Lord, against the mighty!

Wednesday Morning, April 25th, 1821.—We were between the Bannana Islands and Cape Shilling, and had a fair view of each; Cape Shilling is the place where the late Rev. Samuel Bacon died.

He left Campelar (Kizzell's place) about the last of April, 1820, in an open boat, for the purpose of going to Sierra Leone, in order to procure medical aid. He expected to fall in with an English vessel, but he was not in time. Therefore, he directed his men to proceed on in the boat; he arrived at Cape Shilling on the first of May. Cape Shilling is an English settlement of re-captured Africans. A Captain Randle, was the English agent, residing there. He received the Rev. Mr. Bacon into the Mission House, and hospitably administered to his wants, as did also Mrs. Randle. They affectionately acted the part of the good Samaritan, and rendered him every assistance in their power—For

which I gave them my most hearty thanks; as I visited them at Freetown, soon after our arrival. And I pray God Almighty to bless and reward them in this world, and in that which is to come.

Alas! the extreme anxiety of mind, of my dear Brother; and his most arduous labours among the American people of colour, at Kizzell's place; being as he was constantly employed with the sick and dying both day and night, while sick himself, with the use of that bad water, which it was said Kizzell did not use even in his own family of native Africans, proved too much for him. On the third day of May, 1820, he departed this life; and we have good reason to believe he is with Christ, which is far better. He was buried in a decent manner. Mr. and Mrs. Randle, paid him the last acts of benevolence.

In him I lost an affectionate and dear Brother, and a brother in Christ, a counsellor, teacher and friend. O! Africa! O! Africa! Thou hast lost a benefactor! Thou hast lost a bright and a shining light—a preacher of Righteousness! And the Church of Christ on earth, has lost an Evangelist!

O! Lord I beseech thee to give me grace, so to live, and so to labour, and so to glorify Thee, that when thou shalt call upon me to give an account of my one talent, I may not say, "here Lord is the one talent which thou gavest me", &c. but may say, here am I Lord, and those souls whom thou hast given me.

I did not go on shore at Cape Shilling, therefore, I could not visit the grave of dear Samuel. The wind was fair which wafted us along.

Thursday, April 26.—We had a head wind, and many difficulties to encounter. We caught however, an abundance of fish. Our greatest difficulty was, as we came into the harbour of Sierra Le-

one. Captain Martin, (as if he had not caused us sufficient trouble) managing the vessel, to bring her into port, did not take in sail in time, and let go the anchor, but let her run against the wharf, and it was with great difficulty that we got her off again, and brought her to an anchor.

Indeed our troubles have been neither few nor small, some times I have thought they were enough to exhaust the patience of a Job, or appall the faith of a Moses. But the Lord had hitherto blessed us, therefore we give him all of the glory both now and evermore.

Sierra Leone, Friday, April 27th, 1821.—We had learned that the Nautilus had sailed on her return to America, so that brother Andrus resolved to return by the way of England.

At 10 o'clock, we visited Foura Bay Farm, which is about two miles from Freetown. There we found Mr. Winn, conveniently located with the blacks who accompanied us from America, together with some of those from Sherbro. There is a large Mansion House and several out houses, and tenements, sufficiently capacious for the accommodation of the people, and the storage of the goods provisions, &c. which Mr. Winn negotiated for about two weeks after we sailed down the coast. We found our friends in tolerable health, though there had been some slight cases of illness, accompanied with fever, but they had mostly subsided, and the coloured people said they were well pleased with Africa: they had lands suitable for cultivation, and had made some progress.

After informing our friends of our obtaining lands, &c. Mr. Andrus and myself, went back to Freetown, where he went on board the schooner, and I visited the Rev. Samuel Flood, Chaplain of the English Colony: after I had dined with him, he very politely furnished me with a horse, on which I rode to Regentstown, where my dear wife was

sick of a fever, she had the attack on the evening previous, but it was not very violent. We had abundant reason to be thankful to GOD, for his mercy, in sparing us to see each other again in this world.

Mrs. Bacon was very politely and hospitably treated at good Mr. Johnson's: she morning and evening, enjoyed in the Church, the sight of the children of Ethiopia, stretching out their hands unto God, and united with them in praising his most Holy name.

Mr. Johnson was delighted to hear that we had made a contract for lands in the Bassa Country: he is very much interested in the accomplishment of our several designs, for the improvement of the African race. He is a faithful Minister of Christ, and labours to save the souls of his fellow men. We found it good to unite again with those who daily offered up their supplications in our behalf at the throne of grace.

Regentstown, Saturday Morning, April 28th, 1821. My dear wife is just able to walk by leaning upon my arm; anxiety of mind, perhaps was one cause of her illness. At one o'clock, P. M. she appears to be worse; she had a physician, who daily attends Miss Johnson who is also sick; four o'clock, there is not much alteration, rather worse; O Lord help us! At six o'clock, P. M. the people are assembled in Church, where there is reading, praising and praying: it is indeed gratifying to see the improvements which are made here; the very hills resound with the praises of GOD, and of the LAMB. O! that the Lord would cause His word to extend from the rivers to the ends of the earth.

Regentstown, Sunday Morning, 29th April, 1821.—Mrs. Bacon is very ill, she is attended by Dr. Macauley Wilson, a native of the Bullum tribe; he was educated in England, is an assistant Sur-

geon in this Colony; a decent, well-behaved man; and is considered skilful in his profession. This morning the Church was filled at 6 o'clock, as is usual, and a lesson was read, together with singing and prayers: after which we breakfasted, and then had prayers in the family. Mrs. Bacon appears to be worse. O Lord, the issues of life and death are in thine hand; spare my dear Wife, if it be thy will.

At 10 o'clock the people were all in motion, coming to the Church from all parts of the town. O! these are the fruits of the labours of a faithful Missionary, accompanied by the blessings of that GOD who has said, "in the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thine hand; for thou knowest not which shall prosper, this, or that."

It is enough for us to know that we are in the path of duty, and endeavouring to do it by GOD's grace assisting us, without which we can do nothing acceptable.

At 2 o'clock, P. M. the Physician arrived; he thinks that Mrs. Bacon will not have the fever very severely. At 3 o'clock, the people are again flocking together to hear the Word of Life. Their very countenances show that they are anxious to learn of HIM, who is meek and lowly of heart. "These are times which Kings and Prophets desired to see," but did not see them; and as I walk around the house in the piazza, I can see all parts of the settlement, and there is scarcely an individual to be seen—all are at Church. Indeed "these people live a life of prayer and praise." At 6 o'clock this evening, the goodly Shepherd again brake the bread of life to his flock, whose appetites seem to crave more of that, which, if a man eat thereof, he shall live forever. Thus the labours of the Rev. Mr. Johnson are perpetuated; he preaches twice or thrice every Sabbath, and has prayers in Church morning and evening, besides prayer meetings and lectures.

At 9 o'clock Mrs. Bacon appears no better; the

fever seems to increase this evening. O Lord, sanctify these afflictions to us; may they work out for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory.

Monday Morning, 30th April, 1824.—Mrs. Bacon was worse last night than at any time previous. I remain with her while the family are at prayers, but it is deemed necessary that we should separate for a short time. As we know every thing which could tend to meliorate her sufferings would be undoubtedly done; and as there was business to transact at Foura Bay, discharging the Schooner's crew, and consulting with the agents, upon the propriety of removing the people from Sherbro, or sending them some necessaries of life; therefore, my dear wife and myself deemed it expedient for me to go, and leave the event to GOD, who doeth all things well. After imploring God's blessing on us, I left Regentstown, with an expectation of visiting it again on the Wednesday evening following. These are times which are calculated to try me, of what spirit I am. As I walked from Regentstown, it was a time of self-examination. I inquired whether I was, or was not, sorry that I came to Africa; but I had expected sickness to occur, and perhaps death; and I concluded if we were to die in endeavouring to benefit the heathen, and destroy that most detestable traffic, the Slave Trade, it would be in as good a cause as we could desire. I was fully confirmed in the opinion, that Africa presented an ample field for the exercises of benevolence, and that the Christian world owed her a debt of gratitude; therefore, left the event to GOD alone, and endeavoured to seek his direction.

I arrived at Foura Bay, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and found some slight illness among the people of colour, but nothing alarming, except the case of one woman, who was in a decline before she left America. I discharged the crew from the Schooner in the Bay, and placed some of our men on board, to take care of her.

Tuesday Morning, 1st May, 1821.—A messenger arrived with a note from Mr. Johnson, which informed me that Mrs. Bacon had less fever than on the morning I left her; I immediately dispatched the messenger. Having exerted myself overmuch, and suffered considerable anxiety of mind, and having moreover drank too freely of water, which is thought to be prejudicial to the health of white people in Africa; at 11 o'clock, A. M. I felt somewhat indisposed, perspiration ceased; I was attacked with pain in the back part of the head, neck and back. I immediately went on board the Schooner, where brother Andrus and myself still had our lodgings; took some medicine, and retired to my birth. I soon found a chilliness to pervade the whole system. I even found it necessary to use flannel blankets. After about two hours, the chill was succeeded by fever, which continued until 9 in the evening, when it intermitted, the medicine having had its desired effect. The stomach being in a state for the reception of tonicks, and Brother Andrus having a small treatise of practice, by Dr. Winterbottom, which directed bark to be given in as large quantities as the stomach would receive, Brother Andrus followed that plan during the night, and attended to me very kindly.

Wednesday Morning, 2d May, 1821.—No fever, and continued to use the bark until 4 o'clock P. M. Dr. Macaulay Wilson arrived after he had been informed of the course which had been pursued, highly approved of it; he then gave me two calomel pills, which had the desired effect, after which, the bark was continued.

Dr. Wilson had visited Mrs. Bacon, who is very much debilitated. This was the evening which I had proposed to visit her: but O Lord thou knowest all things; the issues of life and death are in thy hands, give us grace to bear afflictions. Thou wilt not lay one stroke more upon us than will be bene-

ficial, therefore we pray for grace to sustain in time of need.

Thursday Morning, 3d May, 1821, Foura Bay.— At 4 o'clock a chill came on again, succeeded by fever, which continued until 3 o'clock, P. M. After it had intermitted, Brother Andrus again gave me the bark, two or three teaspoonfuls once an hour. I had become very much debilitated for so short an illness. A message came from Mr. Johnson, saying that Mrs. Bacon had not as much fever.

Monday Morning, 7th May, 1821.—Being a little better, I went on shore for the purpose of remaining. Mrs. Bacon, who had heard of my illness, was brought as far as Gloucester, where she became too ill to proceed. These were trials of my faith; but during my whole sickness, that peace was experienced which “passeth knowledge.”

During the following days, I received several notes from the Rev. Mr. During, at Gloucester, by one of his servants, which informed me of the low state of Mrs. Bacon's health, and kindly stated that every means should be exerted to make her as comfortable as the circumstances of her case would admit; however, her anxiety about me was so great, that it was thought by her Physician, that a removal to Foura Bay would probably be beneficial. Mr. Johnson, therefore, again sent six or eight of his captured people with a palanquin, accompanied by Dr. Wilson, who caused her to be removed, although she was unable to set up. Those people were very affectionate; they would frequently remove the veil of the palanquin and view her with tender compassion, saying, “Poor Mama sick! white Mama sick!” At length the company arrived. Our Heavenly Father permitted us once more to meet in this world, and unite our thanksgivings to Him who is all in all to those that love the Lord Jesus Christ.

Sunday Morning, May 13th, 1821. About two o'clock, two of the officers of the United States

Schooner Aligator arrived at Foura Bay, they having anchored off the harbour of Freetown, the preceding evening. We were much rejoiced to see them so ardently engaged in the laudable work of annoying the detestable Slave Trade.

On Sundays there are meetings in the settlement, at which the coloured Preachers generally officiate, and they often meet for prayers in the evenings during the week.

Monday, 14th May, 1821.—We had the pleasure of seeing Lieutenant Comadt. Stockton, of the Aligator, by whose politeness we received a number of communications from the United States: Mrs. Bacon was so ill as not to be able to read her letters from her friends; my health appears to be improving gradually.

Tuesday Morning, 15th May, 1821.—The Aligator sailed on a cruize to the south eastward in search of Slaving vessels. Mrs. Bacon still remains very ill.

Mr. Winn and myself deemed it expedient to repair the Schooner Augusta, for the purpose of removing the people from Yonie, to the Bassa Country, as soon as the rainy season subsides; or sooner if thought best. It was determined that I should cause the Schooner to be examined.

Wednesday, 16th May, 1821.—Brother Andrus is preparing to leave us, on his return to the United States, by the way of England: very little can be done during the rains, except attending to the wants of the people.

Thursday Morning, 17th May, 1821. This day I walked to Freetown, a distance of about two miles, for the purpose of procuring a ship carpenter, to examine the Schooner and ascertain her condition, and succeeded in obtaining one: I visited Mr. Justice Cragge, who very politely proposed that I should ride back, and lent me his horse for that purpose. This day's exertion nearly proved fatal. On my return, I also found Mrs. Bacon very ill, so that our

hopes of speedy recovery were blasted, and the prospects of future usefulness clouded; however, we still continued to look for help to God alone.

Friday, 18th May, 1821. From this date not having kept a regular Diary, I shall only mention occurrences of the most importance. The Shipcarpenter examined the vessel and reported her worthy of repairs; he was therefore employed to repair her as speedily as possible; but dispatch of business being uncommon, we were taught to expect that probably six or eight weeks would be required to fit her for use.

June 1st, 1821.—For the past two weeks, Mrs. Bacon and myself have been unable to attend to very little business of any kind. Mr. Winn has been ill a few days. Mr. Andrus has engaged his passage for England, and expects to sail in about ten days; he is much pleased with the prospects of being useful in Africa, and appears to be extremely well calculated for a Missionary, as well as an Agent; the climate agreeing with his constitution; his health, hitherto, has been better than that of any of the Agents.

June 11th, 1821, Monday. Mrs. Bacon and myself are still rather worse, more debilitated, particularly myself. We are so ill that Brother Andrus has suggested to us the propriety of his remaining in my stead, and Mrs. Bacon and myself going to the United States, it being supposed a sea voyage would prove beneficial to our healths. Having been at Freetown for the purpose of making some arrangements concerning his passage to England, and learnt that a Schooner, which was a prize vessel, but had been purchased by the Hon. K. Macauley, is about to be sent to Barbadoes for sale, and in this Schooner he has been offered a passage free of expense. On his first making the offer, I told him I did not feel disposed to go, as I had not thought of returning; but after further reflection, I consulted my Physician who advised our taking the voyage. I consulted also

Mr. Winn on the subject, and finally I concluded to embrace the opportunity, provided Mrs. Bacon and myself could obtain a passage. Mr. Andrus went again to Freetown, and obtained a passage for us in the same Schooner, being politely and gratuitously offered by the Hon. K. Macaulay. Thus Mr. Andrus very kindly consented to remain and assist Mr. Winn, if he desired it, in my stead; for which kindness, as well as for making the necessary preparations for the outfit, I feel much indebted to him.

Wednesday, 13th June, 1821.—Our baggage was removed to the boat and we were by the assistance of our friends supported to walk to the boat. We arrived at the Schooner about six o'clock, P. M. very much exhausted; we rested but indifferently during the night; the next morning brought with it troubles long to be remembered, but I hope never to forget the goodness of God in sustaining us by his grace: at about 9 o'clock the heat became oppressive; Mrs. Bacon was taken extremely ill, and had she not obtained immediate aid would probably have survived but a short time. But the timely assistance of Dr. Riche an English Surgeon, by the blessing of God, rendered her relief; at the same time I became worse myself. Thus situated, neither of us able to help the other, just embarking on a voyage of five thousand miles, a voyage too which we had recently found very irksome, when we were enjoying the best of healths, it was by no means pleasant.—When we came on board, the time of our departure was not fixed; but as there was every day more or less rain, our healths required that we should avail ourselves of the first opportunity to get on board, that we might be in readiness to sail at any moment, when the vessel should be prepared. During the time of our laying in the harbour, we were both more ill than at any time previous; we were situated in the cabin in opposite births one on each side unable to assist each other, or to help ourselves, the coloured man who was to accompany us was employed in procuring the necessary supplies, so that he could

be with us but little. Brother Andrus visited us occasionally which rendered our situation more agreeable; still however we were often under the necessity of calling on the Captain, and S. Easton, Esqr. the Supercargo. When they were on board they were very obliging to us. These were solemn hours. As we viewed each other, it appeared probable that the time of our separation was near at hand. Still our hope was in GOD.

In addition to our other afflictions, William Martin, who has before been spoken of as an unprincipled man, and as having endeavoured to protract the voyage, came forward with an unreasonable demand, of which it may be necessary to make some exposition, in order to prevent others from being imposed upon in a similar manner. He had been employed in the charge of the United States Schooner Augusta, after the decease of Mr. Townsend and his crew, for which service he received a full compensation. After our arrival, we again employed him to man the vessel and navigate her in our excursion, exploring the coast: he shipped the crew, except the Kroomen, and on our return, I adjusted his accounts according to the price agreed upon, and for the time that he had served which was about five weeks: still however he and his crew were dissatisfied because they were discharged: they had learnt a certain law was in force in Sierra Leone, making it the duty of employers to give their servants notice one month previous to the time of their discharge, making the employers liable for one months wages if they failed to give said notice (the same law makes it the duty of servants to give one months notice to their employers, and subjects them to the forfeiture of their wages on failure of so doing,) we being ignorant of this law, Martin took occasion from it to impose upon us. He made an extra demand amounting to about sixty dollars, which after the necessary inquiry, I found myself obliged to settle. At length we took leave of our friends on Saturday the 16th of June, 1821, and sailed out of the harbour of Sierra Leone with the

morning tide, but did not proceed far before evening. In the evening I was much worse, indeed it was a time long to be remembered, I had no expectation of surviving; accordingly I gave directions to my wife and commended her, together with the cause in which we were engaged, to HIM who has promised to be a father to the fatherless, and the widow's God. Death appeared fast approaching, and I must say that grim messenger had lost his terrors, and I could then exclaim, "O grave, where is thy victory." It was solemn but interesting to behold the dear wife of my bosom though unable to help herself, making what appeared to be the last effort to render my last moments comfortable. The exercises of my mind, under these circumstances, I am unable to describe. The happiness of which I then enjoyed a foretaste, was unspeakable; not that I had merited any thing of myself, neither was I worthy of the comfort with which I was favoured; Christ was all in all.

Sunday Morning, 17th June, 1821.—I awoke, and was astonished to find myself in this troublesome world. I was exercised with dreadful pains, which pervaded my whole system. For a considerable time I was unable to speak. Discovering our family Bible lying near, I made signs for it to be given to me, which it was. I soon spoke; I had no distinct recollections of the exercises of my mind during the night, but I imagined that I had arisen from the bed of death. I then thought I esteemed the Bible much more highly than I had ever before; I considered it HOLY indeed, and that almost a touch would pollute it. Probably the change of air, and the motion of the vessel caused the fever to form a crisis, which the constitution, by Divine assistance, was enabled to endure.

After this, a gradual recovery took place, my wife was my Physician, and constant attendant and directress. Still we found difficulties which were unpleasant. The Captain and Mate were Englishmen, and several of the crew; but several others were Spaniards, beside which there were some negroes.

To these the Spaniards took a dislike, from the time of embarkation: several rencounters took place, the Spaniards not unfrequently threatened the lives of the negroes; but Mr. Easton (the supercargo,) the Captain, and sometimes Mrs. Bacon, dissuaded them from executing their horrid threats. We were, however, fearful that murder would be committed, as the Spaniards were of that class of perpetrators taken from the slave ships, and were permitted to leave or rather were banished from the English colony.— There was great danger of their raising a mutiny, so that the Captain, Supercargo and Mate were always on the watch, having their arms near at hand, even when they retired to rest. Those fears rendered our passage not as agreeable as it otherwise would have been: the Officers were very obliging at all times. At length we arrived at the island of Barbadoes, the windward Island of the West Indies, on the 10th of July, with our healths somewhat repaired. This Island is situated pleasantly, under a well regulated government, established by the British. Mrs. Bacon and myself were just able to walk from the wharf to the boarding-house, about 40 or 50 yards distance. There we remained four days, after which we took passage in an English vessel for Martinique where we arrived in about 24 hours. We remained in Martinique until the 29th of July. This Island we found to be very sickly, and we were more debilitated when we left it than we were when we arrived. We took passage from thence in an American Schooner, commanded by J. Pennington, of Great Eggharbour, and for about 8 days we had a delightful passage; after that we were almost becalmed, and at length a storm came on, the wind N. E. which carried us into the Gulf Stream; we arrived within a short distance of Cape Lookout, then tacked ship and lay too under a short reefed foresail about three days, the greater part of the time in the Gulf, which caused me to be very seasick. At length the storm abated, and on Monday the 13th August, we had a brisk wind, which waft-

ed us into Hampton Roads, and on Tuesday we arrived at Norfolk, in a convalescent state of health.

Notwithstanding our troubles have been neither few nor small, yet more abundantly has been the grace of GOD afforded us; therefore we give Him all the Glory both now and for ever.

APPENDIX.

An Extract from the Royal Gazette, published at Freetown, Sierra Leone, Saturday, April 21st, 1821.

American Colonization on the Coast of Africa.

We have not, for some time, made any mention of the American colonists, whose arrival in our harbour was noticed several weeks ago. It has just occurred that, although their situation and proceedings must be so well known in the colony as to render any statement respecting them in our columns altogether superfluous, there are in Great Britain as well as in the United States—and, we trust, in other countries also—many who take a lively interest in the location and in the progress of these settlers; and to those so interested, no means of communication can apply so generally or so satisfactorily, under the present circumstances, as this Gazette.

We therefore venture to state in a summary way, but with perfect accuracy of information, that the principal gentlemen to whose care and direction the settlers were committed, sought, a few days after their arrival, an interview with the colonial authorities, at which his Honor the Acting Governor, and some of the Members of the Council of administration for the colony assisted. At this meeting, the American gentlemen explained their objects fully, making a candid communication of their instructions, and of all their views and objects. This frankness they used expressly in the confidence of the most amicable dispositions on the part of those to whom they addressed themselves. Their confidence was declared to be founded as well on the

very friendly interest taken in the American plans of colonization by the British government, from the outset, as on congeniality of character and of objects between this colony and the proposed American settlement. Due consideration was also bestowed upon the kind offices and the favourable dispositions shown by the colonial authorities to their American co-operators on the coast, for the twofold objects of suppressing the slave trade and of civilizing Africa, by the formation of stations of free people qualified for the purpose.

These candid and friendly declarations were answered with corresponding friendship and frankness. The objections which had early existed in the minds of all reflecting persons in the colony against the establishment of an American settlement in the Sherbro, were freely avowed and fairly stated. They were objections which would be felt equally by every American sincerely disposed to the improvement of Africa. They were—

1. That the location in the Sherbro' was inconveniently near; so that it would clash with the private interests of this colony, and with the public benefits which would be conferred on the adjacent Africans by the intercourse of the colonists. The supplies of the principal articles of subsistence would be cut off, and a general small trade already established would be destroyed. An American settlement could not be wanted to do for Africa what was already done by the colonists, much less to derange the rapid progress which would necessarily take place upon the foundation already firmly established.

These considerations had reference to this colony, for which the authorities in America, and their agents, avowed the most friendly interest; and to the natives of Africa, whose deliverance and improvement would be the chief objects of the American settlement, as they are already the chief objects of this. The other considerations are particularly applicable to the American side of the question.

2. The location of the American settlement in the Sherbro' was already ascertained to be unadvisable on grounds particular to the Americans: it was ascertained by their own experience, that no large ships could approach nearer than a distance of thirty or forty miles to any spot where it would be expedient to settle for their general and permanent purposes of improvement—the cultivation of the soil, and other pursuits of simple industry. The settlers of last season had been swept away by unsparing visitations of disease, occasioned by bad air and bad water; and for these evils, the swampy nature of the country afforded no hope

of remedy. The coloured agent*, upon whose fidelity and services the greatest reliance had been placed, was proved not to be trustworthy, and the native chiefs were known to be unfavorably disposed by the treacherous influence of this very agent, and to be disinclined to fulfil their engagements respecting the lands purchased from them.

3. At a moderate distance from this colony, the settlements could not clash one with the other, either in the range of their beneficial exertions for the civilization and for the religious improvement of the African nations adjacent to them, or in the industrious and commendable pursuits of the colonists for the advancement of their private interests.

4. The season was so far advanced, that sufficient time was not left to clear ground and to erect weather proof habitations before the inset of the tornadoes, and the subsequent speedy arrival of the heavy rains.

Upon all these grounds, or nearly these, coinciding with the representations already sent forth through this Gazette, for general consideration in the Colony, in America, and in England; coinciding also with the sentiments freely declared to the commanders and officers of the American ships of war that visited the colony, who appeared to feel the reasoning to be equally forcible for their side as for ours, the American agents were satisfied that it would not be expedient to place their intended settlement in the Sherbro': they resolved, therefore, to send their colonial schooner, with a select party, down the coast towards Cape Mount and Cape Mesurado, to make choice of a new and more eligible station for their establishment.

Perceiving that the year was too far advanced to admit the clearing of ground and the erection of houses in any newly acquired settlement before the inset of the rains, they requested to know if they could be accommodated, upon terms which may afterwards be adjusted, with the portion of land within this colony which might be necessary for purposes of residence and cultivation in the interval, prior to the choice of a place, and the approach of the time for proceeding to the formation of their settlements.

To this requisition a satisfactory answer was given; and His Honor the acting Governor, in pursuance of the disposition, in which all the members of the council concurred with him, to give the best accommodation which the colony could afford, visited several places apparently the most eligible; but some ground of objection arising from incon-

* Kizzell.

venience of water or lowness of situation, or some other cause, prevented for a time the choice of any.

At length it was proposed to the gentlemen having charge of the house and lands of the late Assistant Commissary General Le Fevre, at Foura Bay, to let those houses and lands for the year. An arrangement was in consequence made, in virtue of which the American agents are now in possession of that place upon an equitable rent. Their colonists are well housed, and they have ample measure of land clear and ready for cultivation.

It was exceedingly fortunate that the American agents, and their settlers, were thus immediately provided with substantial habitations. The heavy tornadoes already experienced could not have been encountered with safety in a state of inadequate preparation.

We have further to mention, that an application from these gentlemen for permission to land their provisions and stores free of duties; and to dispose of such part of them as it may be necessary to sell for purposes of current use and exigency, was freely and cordially assented to. The principal merchants, whose opinions the Governor and Council thought it right to ask, as their interests were principally concerned, expressed their universal consent in the most liberal manner; declaring that they did not see any thing detrimental to their interests in what was required: but if it even had been a thing attended with some inconvenience, they would gladly overlook that inconvenience in their desire to accommodate the American gentlemen, and to promote and facilitate their objects.

The American agents, in consequence of all these arrangements and facilities, are now, as we have already intimated, established satisfactorily in Foura Bay house and farm. Their schooner may be soon expected, on her return from the voyage of selection down the coast. Those on board her will then join their companions at Foura Bay farm, and remain until the opening of the dry-season shall invite them to proceed to fix themselves at the place of their ultimate destination; which place and its inhabitants, we trust, will ever be on terms of mutual friendship, and in the constant interchange of reciprocal kind offices with this colony.

An Abstract of Proceedings of the Church Missionary Society for west Africa, published in London, 1819—20.

By the latest intelligence, therefore, which has been received, it appears that TEN STATIONS in the Colony are occupied by Missionaries and Teachers connected with the Society. The Colonial Schools in *Freetown* are under the care of Mr. and Mrs. Beckley and Mary Bouffler; assisted by George Fox and Mrs. Fox, Native Teachers. In the eastern part of the Colony, bordering on the Timmanees, at *Kissey*, the Rev. G. R. Nylander, the Minister, has under him Stephen Caulker, a Native Usher; and Mrs. Wenzel has charge of the Girls' School—at *Waterloo*, the Rev. J. G. Wilhelm and Mrs. Wilhelm are just stationed; as Mr. and Mrs. Lisk are at *Hastings*. Crossing to the south-western part of the Colony, at *Kent*, Mr. and Mrs. Randle are placed in charge of the inhabitants; and, returning to the Stations to the southward and westward of *Freetown*, and in its more immediate vicinity—at *Charlotte*, are Mr. and Mrs. Taylor; and, at *Leopold*, the Rev. Melchior Renner, Mrs. Renner, and William Allen a Native Assistant—at *Regent's Town*, the Rev. William Johnson is assisted by Mr. Bull, by his Sister Hannah Johnson, and by the three Natives before mentioned, Tamba, Davis, and Noah, who are here under preparation for labouring among their countrymen, and, in the mean time, employ in visiting them whatever time they can spare from their own preparation—at *Gloucester*, are the Rev. Henry During and Mrs. During; and, at *Wilberforce*, the Rev. Henry Charles Decker.

In these Stations there are, therefore, Twenty-eight Christian Labourers; from whom many thousands of Negroes, recently liberated from Slave Ships, hear the truths of the Gospel; and under whom, upward of 2000 Scholars, Adults and Children, are in a course of constant instruction.

The Rev. Thomas Rock Garnsey and the Rev. Samuel Flood have been appointed by Government, on the recommendation of the Society, to succeed Messrs. Garnon and Collier, as first and second Chaplains. They embarked for the Colony on the 29th of January, on board the "*Catalina*;" and, after encountering some danger in the *Gambia* by the oversetting of a boat, reached the Colony about the middle of March. They will render every assistance

in their power to further the Society's designs. The Rev. Melchior Renner and the Rev. G. R. Nylander had been appointed by the Governor, to the temporary supply of the duty of those offices.

For the regulation of the affairs of the Mission Meetings of the Chaplains and Missionaries are held in Free-town, on the First Tuesday in January, April, July, and October. A Prayer Meeting, likewise, is held every Second Tuesday in the month, to implore the Divine Blessing on all Missionary Efforts, and to pray for the maintenance of unity and brotherly love: this Meeting was suspended during the months of August, September, and October, by the excessively heavy rains, and the sickness which accompanied them; but it was afterward resumed.

Regent's Town.

Mr. Johnson's return to this country afforded, as has been before stated, an opportunity of obtaining much more accurate information on the nature and success of his labours among the Liberated Negroes at Regent's Town, than could have been derived from correspondence with him. In frequent conferences, he entered largely into the subject; and disclosed, with Christian simplicity, the whole course of labour through which it had pleased God to lead him.

Your Committee will venture to say, that the History of the Church has scarcely afforded so striking an instance of the power of Christianity in civilizing and blessing savage man. The state of the negroes when brought together in Regent's Town, the effects produced on them by the blessing of God on the care and kindness of the governor and on the ministry of the Gospel among them, and the manner in which these effects disclosed themselves, are of such a nature, that, though various circumstances relative thereto have been reported on former occasions, the committee are persuaded that the members will be gratified by hearing the statement communicated by Mr. Johnson while in this country.

When brought together at this place in the year 1813, the negroes were, as on the first settling of them in other Towns, in the most deplorable condition. In 1816, the Assistant Secretary, then on a visit to the Mission, found about 1100 Liberated Negroes assembled at this spot. They consisted of persons from almost all the tribes on that part of the Continent. The efforts of those who had

been placed over them, under the vigilant and anxious inspection of the Governor, had meliorated the condition of such as had been there for any length of time. Every measure in his power had been resorted to, for this end, by his Excellency; and a Church had been erected; in preparation for the regular administration of Christian Ordinances among them. His Excellency felt that a powerful stimulus was wanted, to rouse the Negroes to diligence; and that an energetic principle was required, which might harmonize their jarring feelings, and unite them as one body. That stimulus was found in the sense of duty and of gratitude which Christianity inspires; and that uniting principle, in the healing spirit of the Gospel.

At the desire of the Governor, Mr. Johnson, then just arrived, was placed, by the Assistant Secretary, at his Excellency's disposal; and was, in consequence, appointed to the care of Regent's Town, and immediately entered on his charge, in the month of June, 1816.

On looking narrowly into the actual condition of the people entrusted to his care, Mr. Johnson felt great discouragement. Natives of twenty-two different nations were here collected together; and a considerable number of them had been but recently liberated from the holds of slave vessels: they were greatly prejudiced against one another, and in a state of continual hostility, with no common medium of intercourse but a little broken English. When clothing was given to them, they would sell it, or throw it away: it was difficult to induce them even to put it on; and it was not found practicable to introduce it among them, till led to it by the example of Mr. Johnson's servant girl. None of them, on their first arrival, seemed to live in the state of marriage: some were soon afterwards married by the late Mr. Butscher; but all the blessings of the marriage-state and of female purity appeared, when Mr. Johnson arrived among them, to be quite unknown. In some huts, ten of them were crowded together; and, in others, even fifteen and twenty: many of them were ghastly as skeletons: six or eight sometimes died in one day; and only six infants were born during the year. Superstition, in various forms, tyrannized over their minds: many Devil's Houses sprung up; and all placed their security in wearing greegrees. Scarcely any desire of improvement was discernible: for a considerable time, there were hardly five or six acres of land brought under cultivation; and some who wished to cultivate the soil, were deterred from doing so by the fear of being plundered of the produce. Some would

live in the woods, apart from society; and others subsisted by thieving and plunder: they would steal fowls, ducks, and pigs, from any who possessed them: in the first week of his residence among them, Mr. Johnson lost thirty fowls: they would eat them raw; and not a few of them, particularly those of the Ebo Nation, the most savage of them all, would prefer any kind of refuse-meat to the rations which they received from Government.

Of this Nation of the Ebos it may be right to give some particulars. About forty of them having been drawn, on their liberation from the Slave Ships, to serve in the African Corps, they were placed under a course of military instruction at Bance Island; but were discharged as intractable, and were sent to Regent's Town. Here they soon gave proof of almost incredible brutality. A Negro, of another tribe, had a sow, which, three or four days before, had brought him a litter of nine pigs: some of these people stole his young pigs, and threw them all, while alive, into a large pot of boiling water: there the man found them, when, on returning home and ascertaining his loss, he had obtained Mr. Johnson's authority to search for them among his suspected neighbours. From another were stolen his dog and his iron pot, and he found both among the same depredators, who were preparing for a repast on the poor animal, by boiling him in the pot which they had stolen. A sick dog had been killed, and buried: it was afterward discovered that some of these people had dug up and made soup of the carcase.

These are repulsive details; but they set forth the greatness of the change which has been wrought in these men. Placed under the care of one of the Natives—himself but recently liberated from the hold of a Slave Ship, and as yet but little influenced by Christian Principle—he exercised over them what appeared to him to be unavoidable severity; but, when his own heart became powerfully affected by the Gospel, he would retire to the woods and pray for them—they formed a strong attachment to him—he prevailed on them to attend Church—and was made an instrument of incalculable good to them. The Word of God was blessed to many of them. They are all now civilized and married: they are steady, sober, and industrious; and several of them regularly communicate at the Lord's Table: all are become clean and decent, and attend the Public Worship of God. They are active and serviceable men.

The change in the Ebo People has been mentioned as illustrating, in a remarkable manner, the efficacy of Christian Instruction, under the Divine Blessing, in civilizing and elevating the most abject of mankind. No human wisdom or eloquence, no secular hopes or fears, no coercion or inducements of man, ever produced such a change! It has been the act of that same Divine Power, which wrought, by the same Divine Truth, that mighty change in our own barbarous ancestors, in the older times of our country—of that Divine Power, which softened their ferocious minds, stripped the skins of beasts and cleansed the savage daubings from their persons, stanchd the blood of human victims, exposed to shame the cruelties of their pagan idolatry, brought rude man to feel the blessings of social life and of all the meek and heavenly tempers of the Christian, and gave birth to those Laws and Institutions, which, re-acting with a benign influence on the minds and manners of this whole people, have rendered us, with all our crimes, a real blessing to the world! And now, in these latter days, we have a renewal of the moral miracles of the primitive age, and have the honour put on us, by sending the Gospel to the most degraded of mankind, of quickening and rendering efficacious, in an incalculable degree, the efforts of our country to remunerate Africa for her wrongs.

But the improvement in the whole body of the Liberated Negroes assembled at Regent's Town is truly surprising. The greater number were not, indeed, sunk into a state of degradation so low as that of the Ebos; but the description already given of them will sufficiently show, that, on all human calculation, but little success could be expected; and that little, but by slow degrees.

With what melancholy feelings Mr. Johnson surveyed the desolation around him, the Members heard from his own lips, when he took leave of the Society, at the Special Meeting, held in this place, in the month of November.

But what was the condition of these people when Mr. Johnson left them, for a season, after the labour of three years? A full return had been made for the wise and benevolent measures of the Governor, and for the unwearied labours of their Pastor.

The eye which beheld the people and their town but a few years before, would now witness a scene that would bespeak the energy of some mighty principle.

The Town itself is laid out with regularity—nineteen streets are formed, and are made plain and level, with good

roads round the town—a large stone Church rises in the midst of the habitations—a Government House, a Parsonage House, a Hospital, School Houses, Store Houses, a Bridge of several arches, some Native Dwellings, and other Buildings, all of stone, are either finished or on the point of being so. But the state of cultivation further manifests the industry of the people—all are farmers—gardens, fenced in, are attached to every dwelling—all the land in the immediate neighbourhood is under cultivation, and pieces of land even to the distance of three miles—there are many rice-fields; and among the other vegetables raised for food, are cassadas, plantains, coco, yams, coffee, and Indian Corn—of Fruits, they have bananas, oranges, limes, pine-apples, ground-nuts, guavas, and papaws—of Animals, there are horses, cows, bullocks, sheep, goats, pigs, ducks, and fowls—a daily market is held, for the sale of articles; and, on Saturdays, this market is large and general. It has been already said that all are Farmers; but many of them, beside the cultivation of the ground, have learned and exercised various trades: 50 of them are masons and bricklayers—40, carpenters—30, sawyers—30, shingle-makers—20, tailors—4, blacksmiths—and 2, butchers. In these various ways, upward of 600 of the negroes maintain themselves; and have been enabled, in this short space of time, by the fruits of their own productive industry, to relieve from all expense, on their personal account, that Government to which they pay the most grateful allegiance.

The appearance and manners of the people have improved in an equal degree. They are all now decently clothed: almost all the females have learned to make their own clothing—about 400 couple are married—they were accustomed to spend their nights in dancing and drumming, after their heathenish fashion of their countries: not a drum is now left in the town—in six months, only six deaths occurred; while, in three months, forty-two children were born—not an oath had been heard in the town, to Mr. Johnson's knowledge, for the last twelve months; nor had any drunkenness been witnessed—the attendance on Public Worship is regular and large, three times on the Sunday; on an average, not less than 1200 or 1300 Negroes, while Mr. Johnson's first congregation amounted but to nine: at morning and evening daily prayers, not less than 500 are present—the Schools, which opened with 90 boys and 50 girls with 36 adults, now contain upward of 500 scholars.

These were great encouragements to Mr. Johnson in his labours: but he was not satisfied with the reformation of the manners of his people: he prayed for indications of a change of heart, and the influence of a living principle. Nor did he wait long. One and another began to visit him, burdened by a sense of their sins, to ask what they were to do to be saved—disclosing to him the gracious influences of the Holy Spirit on their hearts, in the most simple and touching manner. He saw persons, in every direction, before they came to attend morning and evening daily worship, kneeling in private prayer behind bushes and houses. All, without exception, wish for Baptism: but Mr. Johnson admits none to that ordinance till he is satisfied of their intelligence and integrity. All have abandoned polygamy, greegrees, and Devil-worship. The baptized are in the habit of regularly partaking of the Lord's Supper, unless prevented by illness; and when Mr. Johnson left, in April of last year, the number of Communicants amounted to 263. The converts are earnest for the salvation of their country-people, and are continually going to them to persuade them to embrace the Gospel: and they are equally anxious for their mutual edification; Mr. Johnson seldom visiting a sick Communicant without finding some of his Christian Brethren or Sisters there, employed in offices of devotion or charity. So striking and remarkable, indeed, has been the influence of the Divine Word, that Mr. Johnson has withheld from the Society many of the indications of grace among his Negroes, lest they should appear incredible.

And it has been the plain and simple preaching of the Mercy of God, as displayed in Christ Jesus, which has been rendered the instrument of quickening and giving efficacy to the benevolent measures of Government, and of producing this mighty change—brought home, indeed, as this preaching was, by the patient labours of an affectionate servant of the Lord. In Negro Towns, where this Word of Salvation has been, for want of Ministers, but unfrequently or irregularly preached, the Natives are far behind in civilization and in all the benefits of social and domestic life. Mr. Johnson's course of labour was—to preach Christ, as the Saviour of Sinners—at morning and evening daily Worship, to set forth to the people the simple truths of the Gospel—to follow up these instructions and prayers, by visiting from house to house—to reprove sin wherever he witnessed it—to open to the people the miserable estate

of a sinner, and the way of escape and deliverance by the grace of the Gospel.

The testimony of the late Mr. and Mrs. Jesty to the state of Regent's Town is truly gratifying. They visited it in the beginning of April.

Of the attendance on Public Worship, on Sundays, Mr. Jesty writes—

At ten o'clock, I saw a sight which at once astonished and delighted me. The bell at the Church rung for Divine Service; on which Mr. Johnson's well-regulated Schools of Boys and Girls walked, two and two, to the Church.

The eagerness of the inhabitants to hear the Word, will appear from their early attendance on the means of grace. It is true, there is a bell in the steeple of the Church; but it is of little use at Regent's Town: for the Church is generally filled half-an-hour before the bell tolls. The greatest attention is paid during the Service. Indeed, I witnessed a Christian Congregation in a heathen land—a people *fearing God and working righteousness*. The tear of godly sorrow rolled down many a coloured cheek, and showed the contrition of a heart that felt its own vileness.

At three o'clock in the afternoon, there was again a very full attendance; so that scarce an individual was to be seen throughout the town; so eager are they to hear the Word, and to feed on *that living bread that came down from heaven!*

At six we met again; and although many had to come from a considerable distance and up a tremendous hill, I did not perceive any decrease of number, or any weariness in their attendance on the Means of Grace.

Never did I witness such a Congregation, in a professing Christian Land; nor ever behold such apparent sincerity and brotherly love.

Of the Monthly Meeting, held on the following Evening, Mr. Jesty says—

Mr. Johnson and myself entered the names of subscribers, and received their mites: and I cannot but notice, that, in one minute after Mr. Johnson and myself were ready to receive the money and names, we were surrounded by several hundred humble friends to Missionary Exertions, crying, as it were with one voice, "Massa, take my money;" Massa, Massa, take mine;" "Eight coppers, one moon." It was, indeed, a pleasing sight, to behold a people, once led captive at the will of Satan, devoted to gross superstition and folly, embracing their greegrees and trusting in them for defence, and once expending all the money

that they could spare in the purchase of these false gods, now conquered by the love and power of Him that taketh away the sin of the world; and now, with cheerful and renewed hearts, giving of their little substance to aid those means which, by the blessing of God, will communicate the privileges of the Gospel to their countrymen also.

From these few poor and once injured and despised Africans, we collected that evening about 2*l.* 7*s.* Oh, my countrymen, fellow christians in highly-favoured England, you who have multiplied and daily renewed comforts and blessings, Go, and do likewise!

An Abstract of the Journal of the Rev. J. B. Cates, one of the Missionaries from Sierra Leone to Grand Bassa.

March 6.—At six o'clock, we proceeded to a small town at the bar of St. John's River. Davis read a few verses of the Second Chapter of Isaiah, and addressed the people. They were attentive, and willing to hear; but could say nothing as to the probability of a person being allowed to settle among them as a Teacher.

A woman came toward me, and looked at me with attention for some time. I took one of the plates of Mowhee out of my desk, and held it toward her: she screamed, and ran back. Being encouraged by my beckoning, she at last ventured to come a little nearer. I threw it upon the ground, as close to her as I could. She started back again, but soon approached near enough to touch it; and at length took it up, but held it at arm's length from her. After being convinced that it was harmless, she viewed it a long time, laughing and shewing much pleasure; and at last made signs to be allowed to take it to shew the other people. I assented, and soon heard much screaming and laughing at the lifeless stranger.

At two o'clock, we procured a canoe, and crossed the river in search of John White, the Headman, who was to conduct us to King John. After walking about three miles on the sand-beach, we arrived at a town of Kroomen and Fishermen. Here we learnt that John White's Town was some miles further on, but that he was gone to King John's

Town to attend the funeral of a deceased Headman. We set off, therefore, for the King's Town, to the great disappointment of the Kroomen, who longed for a little more of our tobacco, and made a cowardly attempt to stop one of the men that happened to be behind; but Tamba being near, they thought the muscles of his arm were not made to be played with, and moved off.

Some of the women at this town having but a scanty portion of cloth, carry their children in a little wicker basket, suspended at their backs.

We had not gone far before a man came after us from John White, saying that he would meet us at a small town in the way. We proceed thither, and found him waiting. He conducted us to King John's Town.

At Grand Bassa---

King John's Town is about six miles from the sand-beach, in a fertile country. The soil appears good; and though now in the midst of the Dry Season, there is plenty of grass to support the numerous cattle which graze round the town. The houses are generally circular, the roofs commencing at about three feet from the ground: many of them are carried up, in a conical shape, to the height of twenty or twenty-five feet; the top being defended by a turf of earth, on which a plant resembling house-leek grows. They are better built than any that we have lately seen. Mud walls and matted floors are common.

Our arrival was soon noised abroad; when men, women, and children ran together to look at the White Man. I was sitting in a large Palaver House, which in less than ten minutes was so filled with people, that the heat became quite oppressive; while the noise was such, that a Stentor must have despaired of being heard. I was obliged to move into the open air, where I sat nearly half an hour to gratify their curiosity. It was amusing to observe the various countenances which surrounded me. Many of the men came to shake my hand; while the women pressed on the shoulders of the men, and thrust the children under their arms and legs in all directions, with various indications of surprise or fear. After the crowd of men and women had retired, the children seemed determined to indulge a little longer in the novel sight; and moved round me, at a few yards' distance, to survey both back and front, as we would do a chained wild-beast.

The approach of the King was now announced. Some mats were spread; and a wooden-seated chair, which had lost its back, was brought for him to sit upon. The King is a feeble old man; but possesses his faculties much better than I expected. He was dressed in a long robe of country cloth, made in the Mandingo style; and had on his head a scarlet and blue cloth-cap, ornamented with vandyke and tassels. By the help of a staff, he was able to walk to his seat; and his sight was sufficient to distinguish me very readily. He inquired after my health, my name, and my business. Being satisfied on these points, he said he was glad to see me, and to hear what I told him. As it was getting dark, I deferred a longer interview till the morning, telling the King, that if he would then assemble his people, we would read the Book which we had brought, and talk to them about it. He cheerfully assented; and, after a little more conversation respecting the places which we had visited, whence we came, and the doctrine that we taught, he went away.

The people then began to express their opinions about us. That we should have walked from Sierra Leone, seemed almost incredible: and, in order to get rid of this difficulty, one man stated it to be his opinion, that I came down from heaven; which he thought, of course, a shorter journey.

The King supplied us with a house; and, soon after, sent a large bowl of beef and soup; but as it had too large a portion of palm-oil for my taste, the men enjoyed the benefit of it. In an open shed, near the house appropriated to our use, was the unburied body of the deceased Headman, as they reported. Before we began our Meeting for Prayer, the people had assembled at this shed, with drums and horns, howling and dancing in the extravagant manner which we had before witnessed. I expected that we should scarcely be able to hear the voice of prayer for their noise; but, before the first Hymn was finished, they heard us, and left their dancing to come and look at us; nor did they begin any more during the night, to my great comfort.

March 7, 1819. Sunday.—The King sent word, that, by eight o'clock, he wanted to hear our Book. I went, therefore, with Tamba and Davis. We found him seated on a leopard's skin, on a mat on the ground; in a small court surrounded with houses, which were connected by mud walls, and through which there were three entrances. His head, in addition to the red cap, was now surrounded with an enormous quantity of leopard's teeth tied together.

There did not appear less than two hundred; the weight of which must have been severely felt by his enfeebled neck. About thirty people were admitted with us, and the doors were shut. I read part of the Eighteenth Chapter of St. Matthew, and addressed them; Davis repeating, in Bassa, what I said. They were very attentive; and seemed thankful for the instruction given them, and much surprised at seeing a countryman of their own so far elevated above them. Having concluded, I told the King that I should like, in the forenoon, to speak to his people more publickly, in some place where all who wished might attend. He said, he was willing, and should be glad himself to be present.

I had not long returned to the house before the King followed me; and having ordered his people to catch a small bull, he presented it to me, begging that I would accept it, and order one of my people to kill it. I thanked him; but said, as there would be much more than we could eat while it would be good, I would rather decline so bountiful a present. If that were the case, he said, I should take as much as I liked, and he would take the rest. I again thanked him, but still declined: it being Sunday, I did not like that the men should be so employed. All, however, would not avail, but take part I must. The King therefore ordered his people to kill it; and, when dead, would not take a piece till I had chosen which part I thought proper. I complied, and took about a quarter, but he would make it up nearly half. He inquired whether our great knowledge was acquired at all by particular diet. Being told that it was not; but that all which we knew naturally, others were equally capable of attaining by a little study; and that all which we knew spiritually, God could teach him and his people; he seemed surprised.

It was twelve o'clock before we were ready for Morning Service, which we held in the Palaver House. I had no sooner entered, than the people flocked together in crowds, to hear the surprising things about which we talked: in a few minutes, the King came; when between two and three hundred persons seated themselves around, and were silent beyond what I could have expected from such untutored people.

We began by singing part of the Nineteenth Psalm. I then prayed; and William Davis explained the meaning of each of these Services to them. I then read the Second Chapter of Genesis; and spoke briefly on the Creation of Man in a state of happiness, and contrasted it with his pre-

sent state; leaving William Davis to enlarge on these topics. Among other things, as a proof of man's departure from justice, he stated their custom of killing the people of a whole town, if they can, for the offence of one man, and contrasted it with the justice and mercy enjoined by the Word of God; on which the whole congregation, who had hitherto been silent, set up two or three loud shouts, as if they had been electrified. On inquiry, I found that these were shouts of approbation, and meant that what we said was very good. As soon as silence was restored, Davis finished his discourse; and, after singing the Hundred and Seventeenth Psalm, and praying, we concluded the service; promising to meet them again before night, as they seemed still disposed to hear.

In the interval between morning and afternoon service, I asked permission to see the body of the deceased Headman, which was readily granted, and I was conducted to it by some of the principal men. We entered the shed at one end, which was unclosed. There were two or three women in it. It was furnished with drums and war horns, and decorated with mats. At the furthest end was a large curtain of handkerchiefs, sewed as a screen, to keep the body from public view. This screen being raised, a figure was seen, in a sitting posture, dressed in a robe of country-cloth, with shoes and stockings, and an enormously high red cap. What should have been a face was covered with a handkerchief. A large box, covered with a leopard's skin, served for a footstool. This I was told was the dead man. I smiled; and observed that its want of proportion, and its whole shape and make, satisfied me that it was a man of their own making. They did not pretend to think that keeping this figure had any effect on the man whom it represented; but merely observed that it was the country-fashion. They denied ever killing Slaves, to bury with a body. After a few observations on the uncertainty of life, and the unchangeable state of the dead, I left the shed, much better pleased at finding a false, than a real body.

At five o'clock, we had afternoon service. I read the third chapter of Genesis; and explained to them the Fall of Man, and the curse of God incurred thereby; and then, directing them to Jesus as the all-sufficient Saviour, concluded with Prayer. They were quite willing to hear, and professed to approve what was said. The poor old King, especially, seemed desirous that himself and his people should have instruction.

March 8, 1819.—They kept up drumming and dancing to a very late hour last night, and deprived me of rest. The King came early this morning, to ask after my health; and to tell me that he liked the proposal which I had made of sending William Davis to teach them.

Four or five times in the course of the day, I was called on to read to them; and their desire to hear continued unabated. They busied themselves in devising means of remembering the different parts of Scripture which I read. The King begged hard that I would stay till all his Headmen should have time to arrive and hear. Toward night I was seized with pain in the head, which prevented my going out again.

March 9.—My head being much worse, I was obliged to keep my bed almost all the morning. About one o'clock I made an attempt to read to the people, but was unable to sit, and had to leave Davis to conclude.

March 10.—I continued very unwell most part of the day; but, toward night was a little better. I took the opportunity of going to the King to hear his final determination, which he gave, by assuring me that he should be glad to receive and afford protection to William Davis, to live as a Teacher among them. He requested that I would leave him a Book, to state what I had told him: with this I complied, and took down his answer in a Book for myself.

I then told the King that I purposed to set out home in the morning, to which he agreed. I had first thought of going to the next river; but, finding that King John's territory extended thither, as well as to a considerable distance northward, and as I had now seen most of the Headmen from thence, who all approved of our plan, I thought it unnecessary to prolong the journey.

There is abundant room for as many Teachers, as we can send them, and there appears a great disposition to receive them.

March 11.—The King came early to see me, and bid me farewell. He gave me one of his war-horns, as I had expressed a wish to possess it.

This morning I was favoured with a day-light view of his Devil. I was thankful that he had prevented his roaring, and the drumming and dancing, for the last two nights.

The Devil is a curious figure. It is a small man, or a boy, dressed in a garment of dried grass or rushes, which covers him, and reaches to the ground. His arms and feet

are concealed. A white country-cloth covers his shoulders. Round his head, and tied under his chin, are two or three cotton handkerchiefs. The face, which is small, is frightful. The mouth and nose are black. Two large white teeth project far beyond the lips. A black patch, from the bottom of the mouth to the top of the nose, between the eyes, forms nearly a regular triangle, leaving a white triangle on each side to represent the cheeks. The eyes are large and black. Immediately over them is bound a row of coarse shells. On the head is a red cap, which reaches four or five feet in height, and is surrounded with a plume of feathers.

Sometimes this figure would move about in a stately style; and, at others, it would turn into all sorts of postures, and strike the plume of feathers on the ground; uttering a noise like that occasioned by blowing through a pipe, the mouth of which is immersed in water.

I tempted the King, in every way I could think of, to sell me this Devil, that I might carry him out of the country; but could not prevail. He said that it belonged to the people, and they would kill him if he let it go. He was evidently embarrassed by my request; and as I found he would not comply, I dropped the matter.

Soon after seven o'clock, we left his town, on our way back, having repeated our mutual desire for the instruction of the Bassa Country.

On his return, Mr. Cates addressed a Letter to the Secretary, dated April the 19th, from which the Committee will extract a few passages:---

After experiencing manifold mercies for ten weeks, we have been brought back in health and safety. The prospect of success you will learn from my Journal.

In several places there is a willingness to receive Missionaries, particularly in the Bassa Country, of which William Davis is a native. During four days that we remained at the King's Town, I was called on, three or four times in a day, to read and explain the Word of God to them; while they heard with marked attention, and devised every means that they could to retain it in their memories. The Headmen from the differ-

ent Towns in King John's dominions assembled, and consulted on the propriety of receiving Teachers. There was not a single dissentient voice; but, on the contrary, many (among whom the King was foremost) were anxious that we should speedily send some person to them. The King willingly acquiesced in a proposal which I made to him, to place William Davis among his countrymen as a Teacher; and, though he would have been glad to receive an European, acknowledged the propriety of commencing the Mission with an African. Should the people show the sincerity of their desire to receive instruction by a diligent attendance on him, it would be an encouragement afterward to send an European.

There are many other places where Missionaries would be gladly received, but they do not appear so well suited to begin with an African; as the principal men have, from long acquaintance with Englishmen, made such progress in civilization, as to possess general knowledge superior to any of our Christian Negroes. This is the case particularly at the Galinas, where there are some families who received a liberal education in England, during the triumph of the Slave Trade: they are still much addicted to this nefarious traffic; but are so far convinced of the advantage of education, that they would receive a White Missionary, though they would treat contemptuously any attempt to send a liberated Slave to them.

RESEARCHES & IMPROVEMENTS IN AFRICA.

Extracts from the Royal Gazette, published
at Freetown, Sierra Leone.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23d, 1821.

Intelligence from the Expedition to Teemboo,

UNDER MR. O'BEIRNE.

WE have great pleasure in being enabled to state, that the information received from Mr. O'BEIRNE is of the most gratifying nature, and furnishes strong grounds to hope for a satisfactory result to his mission.

Serjeant TUFT, who accompanied the mission in the capacity of interpreter of native languages as far as the Limba country, left Mr. O'BEIRNE at Laiah, the first town of that territory, on the 10th inst. Laiah is about twenty miles from the river which bounds the Timmanee country on that side. The native Chiefs had hitherto universally behaved with the greatest respect and kindness towards him. The Chief of Port-Logo especially had manifested the most earnest zeal to forward the wishes of the government of this colony. He accompanied Mr. O'BEIRNE to the 8th, when he left him at Woolla, and sent his brother to accompany him to Kookoona, in order to introduce him to the head-men of the place.

The Chiefs of the Limba country showed similar dispositions. Pa Kinky, the head-man of Laiah, gave him aid to carry his baggage, and was to accompany him some way forward. Mr. O'BEIRNE mentions Brima Yarri, Chief of Woolla, as a man of very superior intelligence, and of excellent principles and dispositions. From him, next to the Chief of Port-Logo, Mr. O'BEIRNE had experienced the most liberal support and the best treatment. There was reason to think that a small present, judiciously applied, would remove any latent jealousy with which the Limba Chiefs may be supposed to be impressed, touching the contributions which they levy on travellers. It was partly with a view to a satisfactory arrangement on this head that Serjeant TUFT left Mr. O'BEIRNE, whom he will go to meet about the same place at the expected approach of his return. Mr. O'BEIRNE, we understand, speaks in

the highest terms of TUFT's intelligence and ability in conducting the palavers with the natives. Mr. O'BEIRNE expected to arrive on the 12th at Kookoona, the town noticed in our former publications as belonging to Almamy Amurah, of Fouricaria; from which place he intended to dispatch another messenger. We anxiously await the arrival of this messenger; for it has been already observed, that after passing that place, no impediment nor delay need be apprehended until the arrival at the Foulah frontier, where, it is conceived, it would be necessary to stop, in order to arrange for the subsequent advance to Teembo.

SATURDAY, APRIL 21st, 1821.

ON Wednesday morning last, we had the gratification to see Mr. O'Beirne arrive safe, and in good health from his expedition to Teembo. His appearance in his travelling costume, was somewhat grotesque. His dress consisted of jacket and trowsers of blue baft, with a check shirt loose at the collar; a short sword was belted on round his waist, and shoes, improved by travelling in that way only, admitted more than one free current of air to cool his feet. But the most striking part was a huge Foulah hat made of small cane, interwoven and plaited together with the outside fibres of that plant; an oval pointed high crown, was decorated with a loop and button of leather, to which the broad brim could be strapped up occasionally, or the whole machine be made fast under the chin, according to the exigencies of wind and weather. A fine growth of well-combed beard and whiskers will serve to finish our brief outline. We trust, however, that some of Mr. O'Beirne's friends, who are known to possess eminent talents in that line, have taken care to preserve a correct drawing, as one of the best means of giving a just idea of a sight so seldom seen, as that of an European traveller's first appearance on his return to an European settlement after visiting distant countries in the interior of Africa.

Mr. O'Beirne was accompanied from Port-Logo by Mr. Laing, Adjutant of his Majesty's 2nd. West India regiment, who went up purposely to meet him on hearing of his return to Port Logo: Mr. Laing, we understand, has offered his services for a journey to Sego and Tombuctoo, by way of Port Logo and Teembo. Mr. Laing will probably avail himself of the opportunity of the return of the messenger of the king of Sego who follows Mr. O'Beirne, and proceed as far as Sego with him. The messenger of the king of Sego brings a fine horse, a present from that Sove-

reign to the governor of this colony. We have not yet heard any thing more of the contents of the letter borne by him than what we have already mentioned.

Almamy Abdool has sent down, in company with Mr. O'Beirne, his nephew, Omaroo, a person of great authority in the Foulah nation, charged with the completion of the arrangements for a regular commercial intercourse with the colony through Port Logo. The only impediment to that intercourse arises from the town of Kookoona, which belongs to the unfriendly chief, Almamy Amurah, of Fauricaria: but the passage through that place may either be obtained by amicable adjustment, or the place may be altogether avoided by making a circuitous march of no great extent, and returning to the main path on friendly ground.

Omaroo is accompanied by his lady, who is represented as a fine specimen of the Teembo beauties, remarkable for their fine persons and expressive features.

We are glad to learn, that arrangements are already made for the disposal of the cattle and other commodities brought down for sale by the Foulah traders, on terms satisfactory to them and favorable to the purchasers. This is a very material point at the commencement of a trading intercourse; as the mutual satisfaction and reciprocal advantage felt at the outset must tend, more than any other thing, to render the connection solid and permanent.

SATURDAY, MAY 5th, 1821.

ON Saturday, the 28th April, a grand palaver was held at government house, attended on one side by the governor and members of council; Dr. O'Beirne, recently arrived from the mission to Teembo, civil and military officers, principal merchants and inhabitants; and on the other side by the Foulah chief, Omaroo Kroo, nephew and representative of Almamy of Teembo, with the other chiefs of the Foulah deputation; Ali Karlie, chief of the Port Logo, Yakoba, deputed by Fa Seena, chief of Kookoona, and a number of other chiefs of the towns on the new path from Port Logo to Fouta Jallon. About one hundred of these visitors were present, including twenty chiefs.—There was also a deputation from Dalla Mahommadoo, at the head of which was his brother.

The object of the palaver was, in the first place, an interchange of amity and a reciprocal declaration of alliance connected with the establishment of the new path; and next, the arrangement of a general basis of trade between the colony and Fouta Jallon.

The governor, through the interpretation of William Tuft, colonial interpreter, and of Moosa Kanta, interpreter to the mission, conveyed to Omarroo Kroo the expression of his acknowledgments for the favorable reception granted to Mr. O'Beirne at Teembo; and of his desire to show corresponding favor to the members of the mission from Almamy. He trusted that they found themselves as much at home at Sierra Leone as if they were at Teembo. He added the full assurance of his satisfaction at the opening of the new path; which it was hoped would lead to the establishment of a regular and mutually beneficial intercourse between the colony and the Foulah nation. All the articles of export which the country afforded, would find a ready and advantageous sale here; and every article of import which the Foulah people could want in return would be obtained here on the cheapest terms. In the former line of trade by the Rio Pongos and Rio Nunez, the interchange was managed by intermediate agents, who made a two-fold profit on the country produce and on the European goods: all these intermediate charges would be saved by the direct intercourse, and the benefit of the saving would be entirely with the Foulahs. The Foulah people would therefore see an obvious advantage in resorting to this market and the people of the intermediate towns, and their chiefs, Ali Karlie of Port Logo, Fa Seená of Kookoona, and the others, in giving free access and regress, and protection to the traders on the route. He had only to renew the expressions of his earnest desire to perfect the relations of amity, and hope that a connection of amicable intercourse and mutually beneficial commerce would proceed with continued increase to the satisfaction of both countries.

Mr. O'Beirne, through the same interpreters, made his personal acknowledgments for the kind attentions which he experienced at Teembo, and from the chiefs on the path; and referred to the explanation now made by the governor as confirming what he had himself communicated in his several palavers at Teembo, and in the other places as he advanced and returned.

The Hon. K. Macaulay proposed some questions, and offered some further explanations touching the proposed trade, and more particularly touching the purchase of the articles now brought down.

The Chief Justice made a few observations on the mutual advantage and gratification of a new and direct line of peaceful commerce, which the Foulah people would extend on one side to this colony, and on the other to the banks of

the Niger, giving to the interior of Africa the European goods brought here at superior advantage, and in return, sending hence over all the seas the produce of those remote African countries.—He added, that the brother of Dalla Mahommadoo would tell them what faithful and good friends the governor and the gentlemen of the colony were.

The brother of Dalla Mahommadoo answered this appeal by repeating the expressions of experienced friendship and confidence which he had already communicated to the strangers in his previous conferences.

The palaver on the part of the colony being closed the chiefs answered in regular succession.

Omarro Kroo, by a young man of his train, who always speaks for him, and who expressed himself with much steadiness and fluency, gave the fullest assurances on the part of Almamy of Teembo, and of the Foulah people, of their satisfaction at the opening of the path. They had always desired that opening, and were rejoiced now to see it accomplished. They found themselves as much at ease at Sierra Leone as if they were at Teembo.

They earnestly desired the cultivation of trade, and they hoped that a free intercourse would be speedily extended to Sego, and still farther into the interior. This was said for the Foulah people. Almamy had himself no concern with trade: his pursuit was war, which he carried on for the purpose of converting the unbelievers to the faith of the Prophet. He requests the governor to send some superior means of destroying the towns of these infidels, and of compelling them to submission.

The letters of Almamy to the governor were read by the same youth and translated by the interpreter: they were to the same effect.

Ali Karlie, chief of Port Logo; and Yakoba of Kookoona, spoke with equal satisfaction.

At the instance of Omarroo, the governor made a present of a handsome fowling piece to Yakoba. This present was passed, according to the routine of country etiquette, through the hands of Omarroo, and of a succession of two or three others, of whom Ali Karlie was one. It was then placed in the hands of the public orator of Yakoba's party, who stood up, holding it, and made a long harangue upon the occasion, which the interpreter did not think it necessary to translate.

The gun was sent to Yakoba's residence by another party.

The palaver then broke up amid expressions of general content.

On two evenings in the course of the week some shells were thrown which excited much astonishment in the strangers.

On Wednesday the chiefs went on board H. M. Ship *Myrmidon*, where they were amused by discharges of guns, and afterwards by firing with ball at a canoe moored at a convenient distance.

The arrangements of their trade were finally concluded on Friday, at the house of Messieurs Macaulay and Babington. They may be expected to depart without further delay on their return, taking with them the presents prepared by order of the governor.

SATURDAY, JUNE 9th, 1821.

The Foulah chiefs, and the other native chiefs and headmen by whom they were accompanied hither, set out on Sunday last on their return to their respective places of residence. All those who were of any consideration had received liberal presents, with which they expressed themselves highly gratified. Very handsome presents were also sent to Almamy of Timbo, and to the principal Chiefs of his court, whose favour may be of importance to future travellers from the colony.

Mr. LAING adjutant of his Majesty's 2nd. W. I. Regiment, who has volunteered his services for an expedition to Sego and thence to Tombuctoo, if circumstances should prove inviting, accompanies the returning Chiefs as far as Port-Logo, in order to cultivate their friendship, and to accustom himself to their habits and manners, preparatory to the commencement of his journey; which, we understand, is to take place immediately at the breaking up of the rains.—Although no certain calculation can be made as to the time when this breaking up may be expected, it may be as reasonably hoped that it will occur this year much earlier than usual, the rains having set in unusually early.

From the first day of the present month, we have experienced frequent and strong tornadoes; and some steady falls of rain, unaccompanied by wind, have had an appearance somewhat indicating the approach of the settled wet season.

It is true that these very early rains may, as in the last year, be followed by intervals of fine weather, which may again be introductory to second rains of very late duration. Mr. LAING will, we trust, be, at all events, prepared to set out early; for the rains are known to cease, as well as to commence, much earlier in the interior than toward the coast.

The success of Mr. O'BEIRNE will, we are confident, excite a spirit of emulation in many others to explore Africa in various quarters, as it has in Mr. LAING to pursue the same route to a greater extent, and a view to more important discoveries and more enlarged connections. We look with particular interest to the expeditions from this colony; and we are confident that, with common prudence in the management, they will fully justify all that we have said, in our various observations on the subject, of the superior advantages which this settlement presents for exploring what is yet to be discovered, and for bringing into regular intercourse and settled connection, nations, hitherto scarcely known beyond the mere reports of travellers, collected from the hearsay of others whom they have met almost in the first stages of their journeys towards those hitherto inaccessible regions.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1820.

It is with peculiar satisfaction we have this day the pleasure of laying before our readers a statement of the Exports to Great Britain from our Settlement of Bathurst, St. Mary's, for the year terminating the 31st ultimo. Comments on this document might, indeed, be deemed superfluous, proclaiming, as it does, trumpet-tongued, the beneficent effects of British protection and British legislation. When we contemplate the progress of this establishment, so recently formed—the rapidly increasing extent of its export trade; feelings the most gratifying are excited,—let the bane of Africa, and the opprobrium of Europe, the Slave-trade, cease—let the plundering of her coasts and the kidnapping of her children terminate;—and what may we not anticipate? We adduce our Gambia Settlement as a gratifying instance. A few years—we might say a few months, have elapsed, since this detestable traffic, in all its horrors, desolated them; blasting, by its baneful influence, every effort of the unhappy inhabitants to meliorate their wretched condition. Mark the happy change—Lucrative and honorable sources of traffic daily develope themselves. The benignant influence of freedom continues extending over the surrounding nations: lawless hordes, whose sole subsistence was derived from the plunder and sale of their brethren, now apply themselves to peaceful industry. The island of St. Mary's, formerly a deserted uninhabited wilderness, now, contains a well organized British establishment.

STATEMENT of EXPORTS from Bathurst, River Gambia, consigned to London, for the Year, 1819:
together with the Amount of Duties payable thereon in Great Britain.

Date.	Name of Vessel.	Wax.				Number of Hides.	Ivory.				Gum.				Gold.				Amount of Duty payable in Great Britain.			
		Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.		Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.	Ozs.	Dwt.	Grs.					
1819.																						
February	1 Sky Lark	32	14	1	17	11,964½	0	5	0	23	0	11	120	0	0	0	On Wax	L. 9,463	S. 16	d. 1		
March	13 Ceres	15	15	12	11	10,008½	0	5	1	5	0	0	315	0	0	0	Hides	1,340	9	0		
June	14 Sarah	8	16	0	11	6,468	0	2	3	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ivory	217	10	0		
—	16 Effort	8	7	3	1	5,620	1	7	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	Gum	12	18	0		
July	12 Blucher	9	13	3	17	6,127	0	5	1	13	0	3	0	12	0	0		L. 11,034	13	1		
—	20 George and James	8	4	1	24	4,339	0	4	2	22	0	0	0	0	0	0						
August	3 Ceres	16	4	1	24	3,586	0	13	3	18	0	0	0	0	0	0						
September	1 Lively	17	1	0	8	3,906	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
October	25 Echo	16	13	2	8	1,596	0	1	2	22	0	0	0	0	0	0						
December	4 Active	9	5	0	3	883	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0						
		142	6	1	6	53,619	0	13	2	4	1	1	26	130	14	12						
																	L. 11,034				S. 13	d. 1

SATURDAY, MAY 12th, 1821.

The gum-trade at Portendick, we are happy to state, has had a most auspicious commencement. The whole supply, for the purchase of which goods were sent, had already been obtained. This, we understand, was only about thirty tons; for it was thought expedient not to commence the speculation on too large a scale:—it is found that almost any quantity may be had. This facility may probably be occasioned, for the moment, by the quarrel between the French and the Moors; but if the opportunity be improved, the advantages derivable from it may be permanently realized. The brigantine *Hambletonian*, which went up to the Gambia from this place for a cargo, would present an inducement for extending the enterprize upon which the merchants of St. Mary's would probably be disposed to act.

SATURDAY, JUNE 9th, 1821.

By letters from the Gambia, of date the 25th ultimo, we learn with much satisfaction that OMAR, the Prime Minister of the Trarzhaz Moors, had arrived at Bathurst for the purpose of making arrangements with the merchants for the supply of Gum Arabic at Portendick. He manifested the greatest anxiety to establish this trade with the English on the firmest basis. Upwards of twenty tons of gum had arrived, and the "Young Frederick" was taken up for another trip.

SATURDAY, APRIL 21st, 1821.

[Extracts from Private Letters]

Bathurst, St. Mary's, Gambia, 18th March.

A very respectable and intelligent trader just arrived from a commercial expedition up the river as far as Kyha, above 500 miles from this place, states that, according to the best information that he could collect, not near as many slaves have gone from the river this year as during the past; and that native slave traders do not know what to do with the many they have at times. The slaves are taken over land to Bissao, and those procured lower down the river are often conveyed to a Portuguese settlement; or rather a small trade factory in the Cassamanca river called Sicinstrow: but in some instances these also are car-

ried over land to the Portuguese settlements at Bissao, and Cacheo.

Above Kyha, and even lower down, the trade of the river has been interrupted, and the price of produce has been increased by a war which the natives of Kabu, who are Mandingoes living on the bank much higher up than Kyba, have made on the natives of N'Yani, whose country is on the opposite side of the river. They made war for the purpose of procuring slaves. The Kabu people killed all they secured above twenty years of age, and only secured for the rascals at Bissao the little girls and boys. They attack a village, plunder it, and secure as many people as they can; and on these attacks, which are generally made in the night, many are killed on both sides. The N'Yani people never take slaves to the European slave factories; but they dispose of them for horses, and to be employed as domestic servants among themselves, or among the natives of the other parts of the country. The Kabu people prevent the N'Yani from crossing the river and carrying their slaves to the Portuguese.

Two days before we came to anchor here, we fell in with a very pretty brigantine under French colors. It was the noted Marie Paul, already noticed in the Sierra Leone Gazette, bound, as the Captain said, to the river Cassamanca for corn. The officers of the Snapper examined the papers. It is ascertained here that she carried off a cargo of slaves from Bissao to Martinique about the end of the year; and it is fully believed that she is now bound to the same place for another supply: she was last from Goree to St. Jago; but it is only a few weeks ago that she was at Senegal, and it is not many days since emissaries were in this river, endeavouring to collect slaves to be taken for her to the Cassamanca river. This Marie Paul actually belongs to four individuals who are pretty well known to be connected with the civil administration of the French African settlements. And further I am assured, that the merchants of the French settlements are all more or less engaged in the traffic. They form themselves into companies, and there is not a person who possesses a little property that is not a slave holder.

Accounts from the English Colony in South Africa.

MONDAY, November 19th, 1821.

The intelligence from this colony, is contradictory, some accounts say, that the new colonists were generally disheartened with their enterprize. Others, that many of them had surmounted the dangers and fatigues incident to new settlements, were beginning to live comfortably, and were rapidly subduing the forests and wild lands. This colony is said to be from 520 to 560 miles long, and from 200 to 315 miles wide. The English families which have emigrated here, are stated to be 5000. Before they arrived the population consisted of 22,000 whites (principally Dutch) and 38,000 Africans, principally Hottentons and Caffres. The British Missionaries are said to be very active and successful in this region.

Boston Centinel.

FROM THE MORNING CHRONICLE, *Sept.* 18th, 1821.

We have received Bermuda papers to the 22d of July. It appears from one of them that a new source of commerce has arisen in the West India islands of much importance, as regards privation of intercourse with the United States, under the operation of the Navigation act. Cargoes of corn have arrived from the coast of Africa, which will amply repay the importer at the price of one quarter of a dollar the bushel.

It is described to be of a good quality and similar to the flat corn of the Northern States of America, but of a kernel smaller and whiter.

REMARKS.

The preceding extracts show the increase of an honorable trade, and of a lucrative commerce on the coast of Africa; also the projects of improvement, the result of researches into the interior, all which have contributed to effect much good, to meliorate the sufferings of thousands, and prevent the *murder* of many, and what is more to propagate the gospel of God in a heathen land.

SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

After the enactment of numerous laws, for the suppression of the slave trade, on the 15th of May, 1820; an act was passed which contained the following sections, &c. &c.

Extract from "An act to continue in force 'An act to protect the commerce of the United States, and punish the crime of piracy,' and also to make further provision for punishing the crime of piracy." Passed May 15, 1820.

SECT. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if any citizen of the United States, being of the crew or ship's company, of any foreign ship or vessel engaged in the slave trade, or any person whatever, being of the crew or ship's company, of any ship or vessel owned in whole or in part, or navigated for, or in behalf of, any citizen or citizens of the United States, shall land, from any such ship or vessel, and, on any foreign shore, seize any negro or mulatto, not held to service or labour by the laws of either of the states or territories of the United States, with intent to make such negro or mulatto a slave, or shall decoy, or forcibly bring or carry, or shall receive such negro or mulatto on board any such ship or vessel, with intent as aforesaid, such citizen or person shall be adjudged a pirate, and on conviction thereof before the circuit court of the United States for the district wherein he may be brought or found, shall suffer death.

SECT. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That, if any citizen of the United States, being of the crew or ship's company of any foreign ship or vessel engaged in the slave trade, or any person whatever, being of the crew or ship's company of any ship or vessel owned wholly or in part, or navigated for, or in behalf of, any citizen or citizens of the United States, shall forcibly confine or detain, or aid and abet in forcibly confining or detaining, on board any such ship or vessel, any negro, or mulatto, not held to service by the laws of either of the states or territories of the United States, with intent to make such negro or mulatto a slave, or shall, on board any such ship or vessel, offer or attempt to sell, as a slave, any negro or mulatto, not held to service as aforesaid, or shall, on the high seas, or any where on tide water, transfer, or deliver over, to any other ship or vessel, any such negro or mulatto, not held to service, as aforesaid, with intent to make such negro or mulatto a slave, or shall land or deliver on shore, from on board any such ship or vessel, any such negro or mulatto, with intent to make sale of, or having previously sold, such negro or mulatto, as a slave; such citizen or person shall be adjudged a pirate, and on conviction thereof; before the circuit court of the United States for the district wherein he shall be brought or found, shall suffer death.

EXECUTION OF THE PRECEDING LAWS.

Since January 1820, numerous slave vessels have been captured by the United States cruisers, and sent in for adjudication; and others have been detained and doubtless deterred from prosecuting their nefarious purposes by the vigilance of our brave naval officers, sent to the coast of Africa. Much credit therefore is due to them for their indefatigable exertions in enforcing those laws.

It is ascertained by the perusal of a file of the "Royal Gazette," published at Sierra Leone from January 1820, to June, 1821. During that time His B. M. Cruisers under the command of Sir George Collier captured nearly twenty slave vessels, which were condemned at Sierra Leone and their crews punished: these vessels contained from one to two thousand Africans.

Thus by the philanthropy of the American and British governments, and indefatigable vigilance of their naval commanders; together with the benevolent operations of the African Institution and American Colonization Society: considerable has been done toward destroying the bane of Africa and opprobrium of the world.

From the Missionary Register, for March, 1821.

THE Second of Sir George Collier's Reports on the Western Coast of Africa, mentioned at p. 5. of the Survey, furnishes some interesting particulars on the state of the Slave Trade, and the character of the Krew (or Kroo) People.

Slave Trade on the Windward Coast.

From the shoals of Cape Ann to Cape Palmas, the southern pitch of the Windward Coast, Slave-Factories have been maintained; with the exception of that part which gives birth to a most industrious race of people, called Krew Men, who are well known by every description of vessel on the whole line of coast, whether coming there for the purposes of general traffic or for the purchase of Slaves.

The towns of the Krew (or Kroo) Men are marked on the charts by the name of Krew and Settera Krew.

North of Settera Krew, to the very verge of our Sierra-Leone southern boundaries, there are Slave depots established, conducted by European renegadoes or their descendants. The small river of Gallinas, between Cape Mount and St. Ann's shoals, is the first establishment of this sort.

At Cape Mount, a Chief, calling himself King Peter, resides; and here vessels of all nations occasionally resort: under this Cape excellent anchorage in the dry season is obtained. The same may be said of Cape Mesurado, though somewhat more exposed. From thence to Settera Krew, little protection is afforded to vessels anchoring, and the ground is generally interrupted by rocks. But every tall tree marks where a Slave-factory once stood; and where Slaves may still be procured, if previous notice be given.

From the Krew Country to Cape Palmas, very little Slaving is carried on; and the cultivation of rice and pepper, and the collecting of ivory, appear to require only a continuance of the encouragement which they are now receiving from Sierra Leone, to induce the Natives to forego the traffic in Slaves altogether.

From Cape Palmas to Cape Three Points on the Gold Coast, the palm oil, cam-wood, and ivory trade was improving; and, with the encouragement given by the Government, whenever the Slave Trade north of the Line shall be completely abolished, commerce will not only increase, but a profitable trade to Great Britain result. The tobacco of the Brazils, formed into rolls, is one of the articles most in demand among the Natives; and must be had by the merchant, as none other will to any extent be accepted in barter by the Native Traders.

It is along this great extent of coast that foreign vessels frequently anchor. That their object is unlawful, can never be doubted. In all those which I examined, with the exception of one brig, their between-decks were fitted for the reception of Slaves: their coppers for cooking pretty accurately showed the number of Slaves which they meant to provide for; and the number of watercasks, the probable length of time which the vessels would be occupied in their voyage.

This coast is so situate and so connected, that, supposing a vessel at Mesurado about to take in a cargo of Slaves, and a man-of-war appears to windward off the river Galinas, or is observed examining a ship at the anchorage off Cape Mount, the signal by fires is immediately made: the whole range of coast is thus apprised; and precaution used to avoid detection, by going off the coast. If slaves be embarked, or if they be still on shore, they are there kept till the result of the examination of the vessel: for slaves have been known waiting in some parts of this coast more than twelve months, to embark in a particular ship. Though this may appear a heavy drawback on the profits of the Slave-Dealers, those

are so enormous and the temptation thus so great, that, once entered upon successfully, no subsequent loss is either felt or considered.

Vessels, fitted as I have previously described, can have no other object than that of Slaving; and, I humbly apprehend, ought not to be permitted to anchor on this coast: for it is not necessary that they should do so, in their course to that part of the coast of Africa where the Slave Trade is still permitted; nor does it afford the apology of its being convenient for the purpose of watering. And until ships fitted evidently for Slaving found trading on these coasts north of the Line shall be subject to confiscation, and until the carrying or trading in Slaves illegally shall be declared piracy, men of most European Nations will be found ready to engage in this most detestable traffic.

Account of the Krew (or Kroo) Men.

The precise boundaries of the country possessed by the Krew Men, I do not know. The anchorage off their towns is not the best, and the beach here is broken by several clusters of rocks. I attempted a landing in the Tartar's life-boat, but the excessive surf forbade it: and as I was not at that time acquainted with the coast nor the character of the natives, I judged it prudent to relinquish my intention of visiting their Chief; more especially as, in all visits of Europeans to these people, presents of cloths and spirits (and these frequently to some amount) are indispensable to insure civil reception and a safe return: for, without these, an African Chief considers all visitors as intruders or spies.

The Krew People, though the most intelligent class of Africans, have the misfortune to be governed by a most arbitrary Chief. They are of a race entire different from their more northern neighbours; and excepting the woolly head, have none of the characteristics of the Negro. The forehead is large and bold, the eye intelligent, the nose not unfrequently prominent, the teeth regular and beautifully white, and the lips not so thick as the more southern Negro.

The face of the Krew Man is, however always disfigured with a broad black line, from the forehead down to the nose; and the barb of an arrow, as thus — } on each side of the temple, This is so decidedly the Krew Mark, that instances have occurred of these men being claimed and redeemed from Slavery, only from bearing this characteristic mark of independence; for it is by no means unusual for vessels under the Portuguese and Spanish Flags (and it was

not uncommon formerly with the British) to invite entire canoe-crews on board, and carry the whole into Slavery; and this happened very recently on the Gold Coast, in the instance of a vessel under Spanish and American Colours. The complexion of the Krew Men varies much, from a dark brown to a perfect black; yet, in all, the Krew Mark is distinguished. It is formed by a number of small punctures in the skin; and fixed irremoveably, by being rubbed, when newly punctured, with a composition of bruised gunpowder and palm oil. The body is usually marked in a very extraordinary manner, and by the like means.

The general stature of the Krew Man is about the middle size, and of very athletic form: he is hardy and robust, of most excellent disposition, clear comprehensive understanding, and much attached to the Naval Service of Great Britain; and, for this Service, many of these people are hired during the customary period of his Majesty's Ships remaining on the coast; but they will not engage for an unlimited time, nor will they willingly serve during the seasons of rains, when they prefer their own country, complaining of the want of clothing as the rains set in; and if exposed to these, they are subject to agues, of a lasting, though not of a very violent description: but this complaint they always dread.

The attachment of these people to the English is unbounded; and their confidence in a British Naval Officer so great, that to some of them, whom from ill health it was necessary to part with, the Commodore's promise, that their wages should either be sent to them, if not given to their own Headman or Captain, or left with the Governor of Sierra Leone for their own use, was satisfactory. I found some of the Krew Men in distress, at St. Thomas's and at Princess Island, begging a passage to their native country; and complaining of having been turned on shore from English and Danish Vessels, and without compensation.

When these men are embarked, a Headman usually accompanies them; and he becomes responsible for the return of the whole. In their absence, their wives and children are put in care of the Pines, or magistrates of the country; and one half of the earnings of each man is claimed by the King or Chief, as remuneration for the care and expense of his family during his absence. The slightest attempt at fraud in the payment, is punished with certain death, and confiscation of the delinquent's property. The Headman on board the Tartar complained of this and other arbitrary proceedings of their King, and regretted that the Krew Men were not under British protection. These people all

speaking the English Language with correctness; and therefore had no difficulty in making known to us their distresses and desires.

Like all the uninstructed Natives of Africa, the Krew Men are extremely superstitious. What is called Fetishism, is the prevailing form of religion along the whole line of this sea coast; and it is the most barbarous of all idolatry. To protect them from the power of the Evil Spirit, whom they dread as the author or agent of all calamity, the Chief Priest (similar to the Succombe Woong Choong of the Great River, on the Gold Coast) sells the Krew Men amulets or charms, said to possess all the virtue necessary to protect them. But the amulet, which of all others, the Krew Men hold in the highest estimation, is the skin of a weazle, bandecoote, or martin, stuffed and covered up, and thus worn round the neck: the ignorant Krew Man, possessing this treasure, will face any danger, or encounter any peril, however great; and if he falls under the paw of the hyæne of that country, or is caught within the jaw of the shark (which abounds in the sea), his friends consider that he has offended his Fetish, either by inattention or want of faith, or by not dedicating to him a share of every meal. I mention this, to show only, that if the Krew Men could be better informed, how strictly they are likely to adhere to improvement; but they are bigoted to their superstitions beyond description.

The Krew Country is rich in grain, and the shores abound in fish. They are fond of agriculture: their habits are industrious: and their perfect knowledge of the English Language is remarkable. The good-will of their Chief might, I think, be procured easily; and their High Priest himself be brought to consider the improvement of his fortune of more value than his present superstition. These people are in all respects, superior to every other class of the Natives of Africa. They are not permitted by their laws to engage in the Slave Trade: yet they cannot, oftentimes, resist the temptation offered by Europeans and others; and their assistance is frequently very important.

MISCELLANIES.

Dreadful Occurrence.

In further accumulation of the horrors incident to the Slave trade, we have to notice the fate of the Spanish slaving schooner *Carlota*, which sunk a few days since off the Gallinas, with a full complement of slaves on board.

This vessel was one of several brought in here collectively, somewhat above twelve months since, by H. M. ship *Myrmidon*, Capt. Leeke, and H. M. ship *Morgiana*, Capt. Sandilands. The *Carlota* was in some ambiguous situation, as a kind of prize to a kind of cruizer, carrying Artigas colours. After some investigation, both were allowed to sail hence; and the *Carlota*, it appears, returned to the Havana, to refit for another slaving voyage, on which she was permitted to proceed, notwithstanding the expiration of the time limited by treaty for the total abolition on the part of Spain, on the ground that the preceding voyage had been rendered abortive.

The *Carlota* sailed from the Havana, and was found at the Gallinas by Sir George Collier, in his voyage down the coast. The cargo of the *Carlota* was on shore, with every appearance that it was in the course of barter for slaves. The Commodore took her down as far as Cape Coast, and after authenticating some papers to show the illegality of her voyage, allowed her to depart.—She returned, it appears, to the Gallinas, and there took in two hundred and fifty slaves, with whom she sailed from the coast; but, dreadful to relate, before she had proceeded far, she was taken unprepared by a tornado, upset and sunk, and all on board perished, with the exception of twelve! The intelligence of this horrid event has been brought to the colony by three Spanish sailors belonging to the vessel, who arrived a few days since in a very small boat in a wretchedly exhausted condition. They were immediately placed in the military hospital, where, notwithstanding the greatest attention and kindest treatment, one of them has since died: the other two continue still in a very weak state.

Royal Gazette, (Sierra Leone.)

THE MURDEROUS TRAFFIC.

We observe that two others have been captured at Bonny, on the coast of Africa, by the boats of the British vessels, Tartar and Thistle.—One of them was a schooner of many heavy guns, and an abundance of small arms manned by about fifty of “the most desperate fellows unhung,” as the account says, and great address, as well as some very severe fighting was necessary to take her. She had Spanish colours, but her crew, by their language, were chiefly American or English, who appeared to be excessively alarmed at their condition, after capture, fearfully looking to their well earned reward, the gallows. On board this vessel there were 450 slaves, among whom the dysentery already prevailed, by which many had died, and the dead and dying were mixed together. The other was under the Portuguese flag, and having only just commenced business, had only about 100 slaves on board. In the former, the women who were said to be *comfortably* stowed, compared with the men, had a room four feet high, sixteen feet long, and nine feet wide to sleep in. One hundred of them were crammed into this place, wherein the thermometer stood at 100°. We pray that in some of the captures made, evidence may be had to commit some of the principals in this nefarious trade. The execution of a dozen or two of persons living in the United States would do much to check it, and save hundreds of lives in a year.

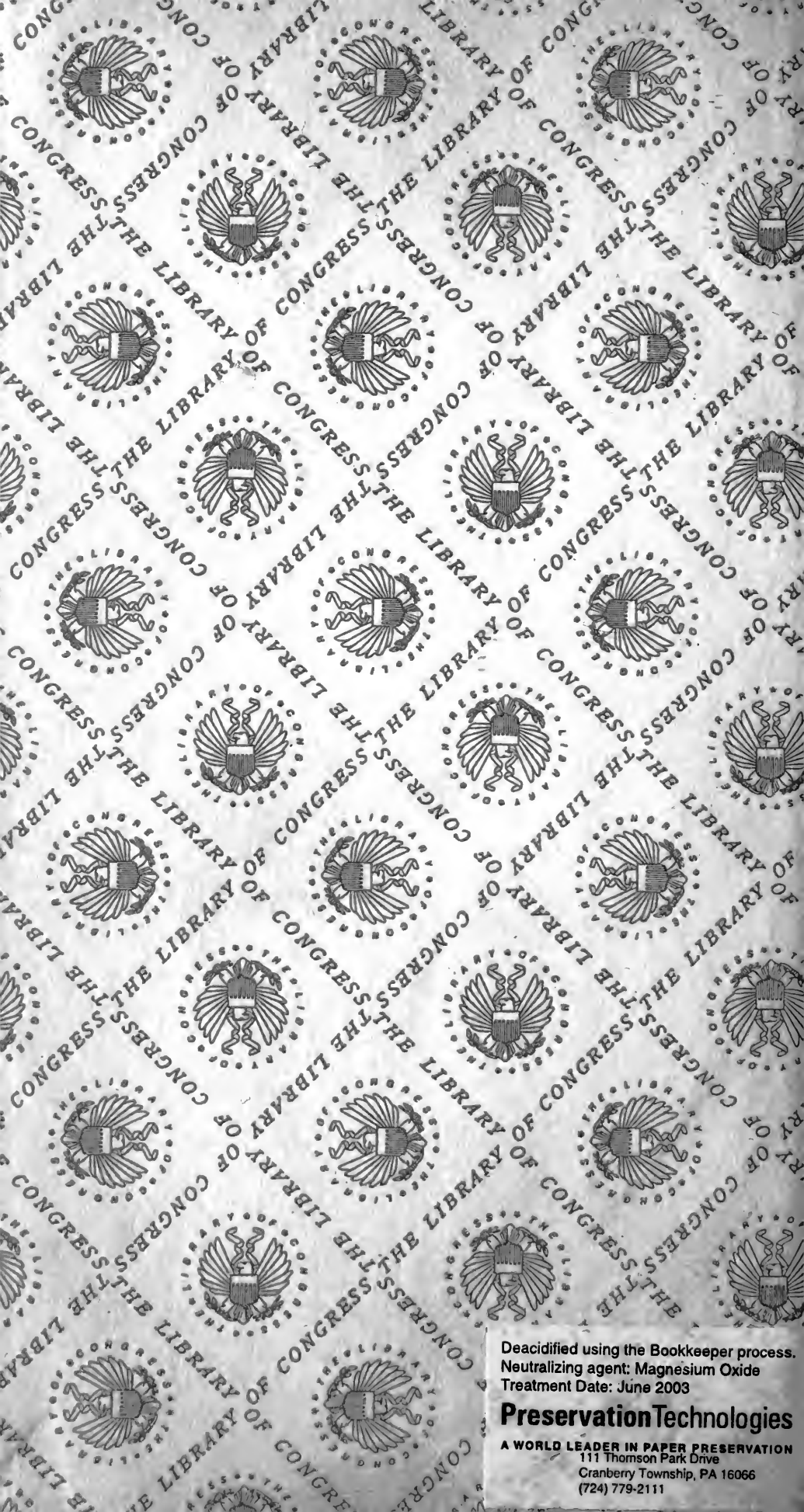
Niles' Register.

From the New Monthly Magazine, for Sept. 1821, p. 455.

Accounts from Africa have been received from Sierra Leone. They relate to the mission of a Mr. O'Beirne, who had been sent to form friendly commercial relations with some of the native powers. It appears that he entered the Limba country by Laiah, a town about 20 miles from the river, which bounds the Timmanee country. The chiefs treated him kindly; and the chief of Port Logo especially, who accompanied him to Woolla, and sent his brother with him to Kookoona. From the latter place he proceeded to the Foulah frontier, but was stopped for a few days at a



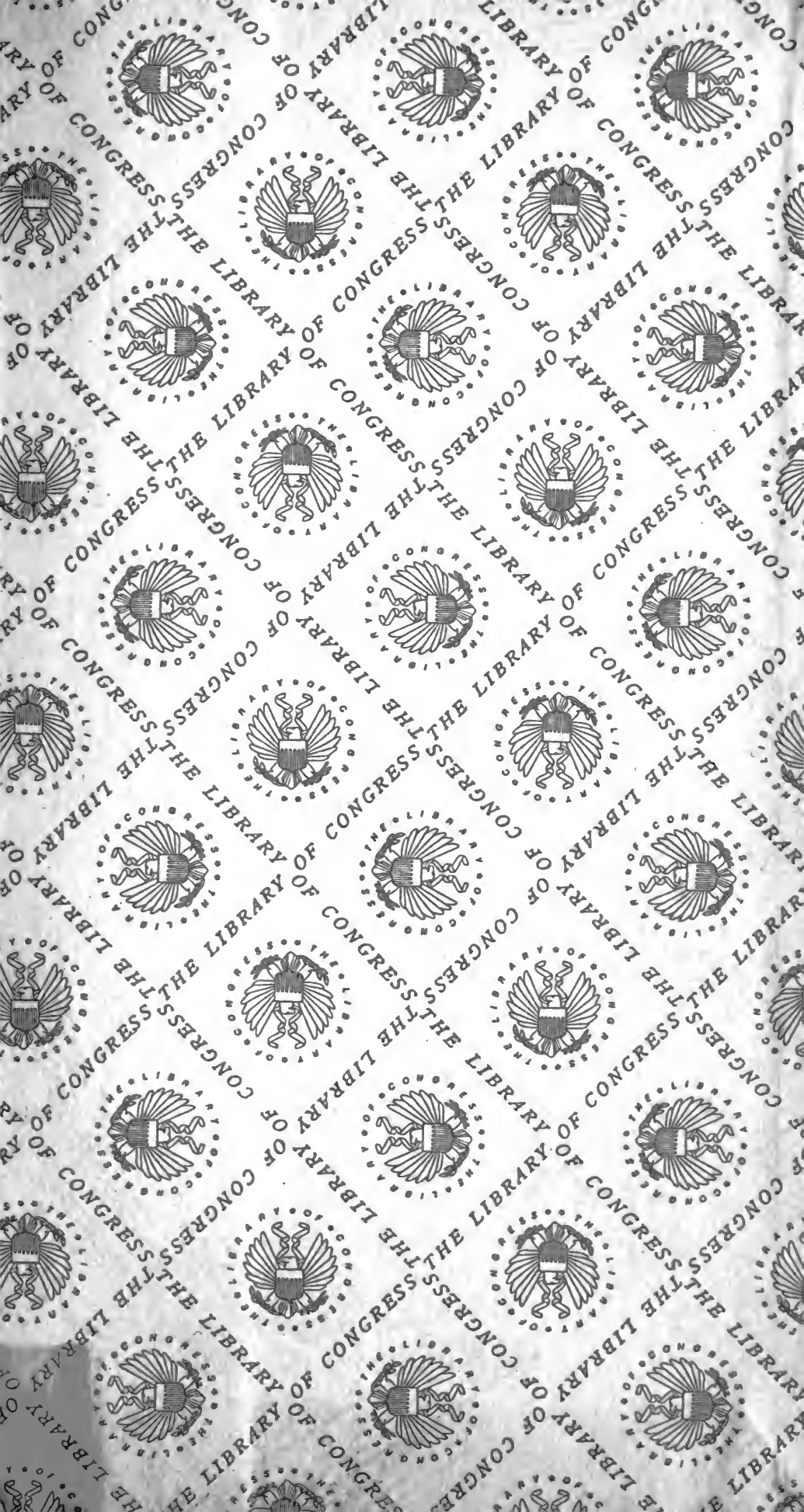




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